

**FOR SALE**  
**1939 CHEVROLET**  
Two Ton Truck chassis  
Slightly used—2,800 miles  
In perfect condition complete with large STEEL PANEL Van-Body  
**PRICE HK\$3,300.00**  
**FAR EAST MOTORS**  
20, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

**Manager**  
Dollar T.T.—10 Hongkong Telegraph  
101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 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2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2577, 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4239, 4241, 4243, 4245, 4247, 4249, 4251, 4253, 4255, 4257, 4259, 4261, 4263, 4265, 4267, 4269, 4271, 4273, 4275, 4277, 4279, 4281, 4283, 4285, 4287, 4289, 4291, 4293, 4295, 4297, 4299, 4301, 4303, 4305, 4307, 4309, 4311, 4313, 4315, 4317, 431

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

**25 words \$2.00**  
for 3 days prepaid

### WANTED KNOWN.

**ELECTRIC** Refrigerators for sale or hire: efficient service guaranteed. For particulars apply Domestic Engineers Ltd., 22, Des Voeux Road Central, first floor, or Phone 23504.

### PROFESSIONAL.

**DAVE HARVEY** and Phyllis Day now appearing at Hongkong Hotel will teach a limited number of pupils. All forms ballroom and tap dancing by appointment.

### FOR SALE.

"HONGKONG AS REVEALED BY THE CAMERA" Second Edition. Over 60 excellent views of the Colony. Price \$1.50. Obtainable at Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Hongkong Travel Bureau or from the Publishers, South China Morning Post, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

### APARTMENTS TO LET.

**APARTMENTS:** Well appointed two room apartment, private bath, kitchen and verandah. Also cheerful single room with private bath and verandah. Room Service. Box 556, "Hongkong Telegraph."

### G. R.

**PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS** of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 13th day of November, 1939, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Repulse Bay, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

### PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Ann. Rent	Upset Price
1	New Kowloon Island Lot No. 2740, Opposite New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1127, La Salle Road, Kowloon Trail.	As per sale plan.	About 16,000	\$184	\$3,000

### CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

#### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

#### Steamship

Bringing Cargo from Dunkirk via Haiphong.

Consignees are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before 12th November, 1939, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyor Messrs. Goddard and Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, 7th November, 1939.

Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when any dutiable goods are examined by the Company's Surveyors.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

R. OHL, Agent.

### Socony Transfer Their Tankers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey stated that at least six of their tankers were transferred to the Panama flag in the past few weeks. A further nine are changing.

**ROOM & BATH**  
from \$6  
CENTRAL  
COMFORTABLE

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### BANK HOLIDAY.

In accordance with Government Ordinance, The Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Saturday, the 11th November, 1939.  
Hongkong, 8th November, 1939.

### G. R.

**PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS** of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 13th day of November, 1939, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at La Salle Road, Kowloon Trail, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

### PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Ann. Rent	Upset Price
1	New Kowloon Island Lot No. 2740, Opposite New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1127, La Salle Road, Kowloon Trail.	As per sale plan.	About 16,000	\$184	\$3,000

### G. R.

**PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS** of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 13th day of November, 1939, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Tai Hang Road, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

### PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Ann. Rent	Upset Price
2	Inland Lot No. 5710, Adjacent to Inland Lot Nos. 5584 & 5530, Tai Hang Road.	As per sale plan.	About 55,370	\$456	\$27,635

### NOTICE

#### Goodrich

announce the appointment of  
**Dodwell & Co., Ltd.**

#### SOLE DISTRIBUTORS

for  
Hong Kong & Provinces of  
Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yun-  
nan, Kwajichow, Szechuen.

FOR ALL

**GOODRICH PRODUCTS**

## THE COUNTRIES AT WAR—FEATURES OF THE FRONTS



### Nazi Army Inferior

FRENCH officers who served in the Great War say that the German Army of the Third Reich are greatly inferior to the magnificent fighting machine the Kaiser had in 1914, writes John Elliott, the Paris correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, now with the French Army in Germany. He continues:

"They estimate that the Germans to-day have 50 good divisions which they use against Poland, but they consider the rest of the army to be of slighter calibre."

"The only advantage French officers, with whom I talked, admitted that the Germans had over them just now is in the air. They say that the Nazis have a numerical superiority of three to two."

"However, as the French and British production of aeroplanes is constantly increasing, by next spring they will be in point of numbers on equal terms with the Nazis, if not superior to them."

### Nazi Leaflets In America

OMAHA—Five Omahans report receiving German propaganda leaflets mailed from various Norwegian cities. There was no indication as to the source. None of the recipients was of German origin and all said they couldn't explain their selection to receive them.

The leaflets were entitled "Hitler's appeal to the German people to repel terrorism," "Germany's proposals for a peaceful settlement refused by Poland," and "Molotov on the Soviet pact with Germany." They were printed in English.

Some were mailed in Oslo. Other cancellation marks were blurred.

## War Nurses Do Away With Starch, Frills

NURSES acted as mannequins recently to display a "war uniform" designed for them by Dame Ethel Becher. The display was at No. 7, Belgrave-square, former home of Viscount Clifden, and now the headquarters of the nurses of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John.

Three nurses paraded in trim navy gingham frocks and capes, unstarched collars and cuffs, serge suiting coats, and outdoor caps, and smart grey lisle stockings.

It is the neatest, least starched, and most modern nurse's uniform I have seen. It is a tribute to the common sense of Dame Joanna Crutchfield, matron-in-chief, and her helpers.

#### No Starched Cuffs

Instead of the white starched frill many nurses push over their elbows when working in short sleeves, these nurses have fashioned cuffs to their loose short sleeves. In cold weather and off duty they will slip on a detachable sleeve with an elastic top which nestles under the short sleeve.

They are saved the trouble of pinning and strapping their starched aprons. These fit into slots sewn on to their navy dresses.

Stiff starched collars and cuffs that rub the skin have been discarded for neat little collars and cuffs of trim white cambric. Skirts are less full and more practical than the yards of starched material that rustled along the yards of military hospitals in the last war.

Only the duty caps remain an unsolved problem.

"I cannot see how war nurses can be expected to wear big square handkerchiefs on their heads when, at any moment they may have to

## ALDERMEN ARGUE OVER MORALS OF LAND GIRLS

### Curfew Wanted to Stop 'Gossip and Goings-on'

THE moral welfare of Land Army girls was discussed by grey-haired county fathers at Glamorgan Agricultural Committee last month.

"Gossip and goings-on" concerning soldiers billeted around farms were mentioned, and it was urged that it was unwise for land girls to be out after nine o'clock in a black-out.

One member, however, scorned the idea of "putting a barbed wire fence around these girls" who, he said, were girls "with the right spirit."

It was explained by the Agricultural Director (Mr. J. A. Davidson) that a number of the Land Army girls aged 17 to 40 had been sent to the farms. Present regulation existed governing the authorities responsible for their own peace-time girl trainees on the farms and he suggested that reasonable regulations should be imposed on the Land Army girls also after they had finished work.

#### VISITS TO BILLETs

Some members protested that they should not accept responsibility for the moral welfare of the Army girls as it was, they urged, a matter of the authorities controlling them, and the country's responsibility should end when they ceased work.

The Agricultural Director suggested that the girls should be at home by nine o'clock and steps be taken to call at all their billets to see if they were in.

Rev. D. Thomas (an Alderman): If you are going to put a barbed wire fence around these girls, it will be like the "Trespassers will be prosecuted" I saw on the fields when I was a boy. They were the only fields I went in.

The Director further explained that the girls were from 17 to 40.

"Some perhaps a little older with the point off," he added. "They are good-looking English girls imbued with the right spirit."

#### THE GOOD GIRLS

Alderman David Davies: Good girls do not need looking after.

"Nine o'clock is late for anyone to be out in a black-out," said Alderman Hubert Jenkins. "I know there are things going on quite apart from the Land Army. Some of the young men who are not in the Army are not behaving themselves as they should."

He thought that the county had a moral duty to the girls.

The committee decided that the chairman and director should interview the Land Army authority on the question of whose responsibility it was to look after the girls after working hours.

### NO APPEAL TO AMERICA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—Mr. Cordell Hull, the American Secretary of State, stated to-day that the Belgian and Dutch governments had not made any direct communication to the United States regarding their joint peace appeal, nor were the United States requested to collaborate and participate in the effort to end war.

#### Message To Roosevelt SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Nov. 8 (UP).—The British National Peace Council has endorsed President Roosevelt: "We appeal to you to use your influence in any of the ways open to insure the success of the Dutch-Belgian offer of mediation."

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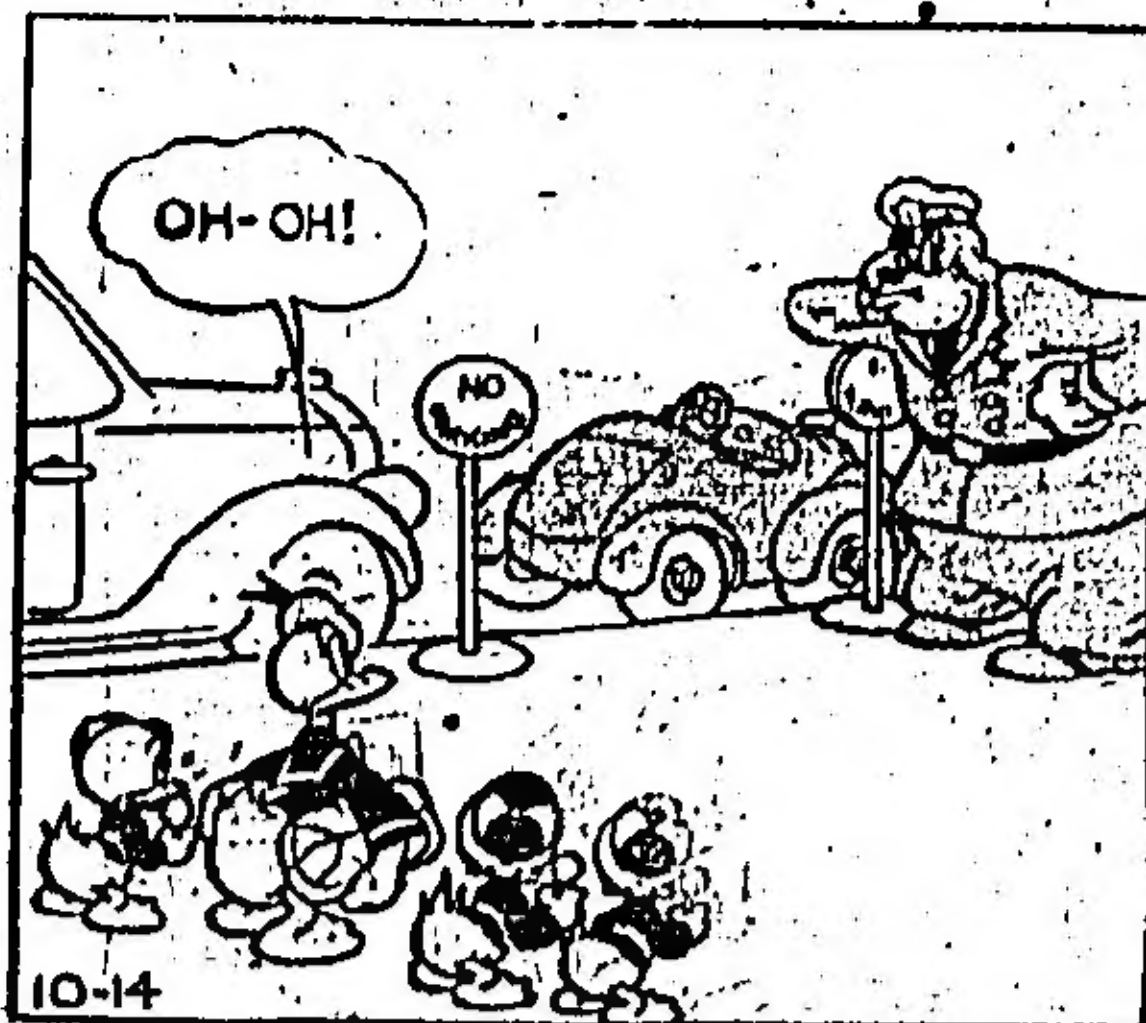
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# LIFE WITH THE ROYAL AIR FORCE IN FRANCE

ON THE BRITISH AIR FRONT, Somewhere in France.

### King Attends Divine Service



The King with the Dean of Westminster as he left Westminster Abbey after attending a special service.

It has been my privilege to spend three days on the Western Front where the Royal Air Force and other troops are active. Those at home may rest assured that all's well.

Where I have been and precisely what I have been cannot be stated.

But the fact remains that the command of the air lies with the Royal Air Force and their French comrades.

The distance of one point I visited from the Siegfried Line is less than a quarter of that separating our home air bases from Heligoland.

The R.A.F. is there and in many other places. And it is busy.

There are the men who photographed the Siegfried Line sometimes from less than 600ft. altitude and who were not fired upon.

There are others who engaged the first German aircraft over German territory and established a definite ascendancy over the enemy.

Some, who left their base have not returned following the latest dog-fights over enemy territory, as must be inevitable in air warfare.

It is deeply gratifying to deal with the daily life of our airmen "somewhere in France," and of our other troops and their French comrades-in-arms. You would find our men cheery and happy despite autumnal mists and chilly nights.

All live in the most comfortable of billets, some work in wigwams and some in machine-gun emplacements or trenches. They take turn and turn about living the life of Redskins, or perhaps one may say of grown-up Boy Scouts camping out.

Let me describe one British airfield in France. It may be anywhere between Calais and Cannes or Bordeaux and Strasbourg.

### Camouflaged Plant

It is a vague sort of landing ground which even a hawk could not identify from the air.

There are many like this, and there is one where five and a half miles of aircraft—nature not to be

specified—are tucked away here and there out of sight of prying eyes.

The ground plant is skilfully camouflaged: radio equipment is invisible; seeking headquarters is like looking for a needle in a haystack; the men bathe in a hidden stream—and their straw wigwams and dazzeled tents only they themselves can find.

Our troops have adapted themselves admirably to life in France. Nothing has been neglected or overlooked.

The Roman Catholic chaplain of one important air group told me that every Sunday he was holding joint services for Catholics and non-Catholics. Officers and men of all denominations attend it side by side.

There were no regular church parades and attendance at the French church where the Sunday services were held was entirely voluntary.

A wing commander at another village was extremely gratified at the manner in which the church problem had been solved. Through the good offices of the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris and the goodwill of the village priest it has been arranged that the Church of England service be held in the 13th century Roman Catholic church. The service is taken by the Church of England chaplain.

There are many other aspects of the life of the British Army in France. One which arouses some

astonishment among French people is that about 80 per cent. of the R.A.F. officers speak French excellently.

A very large number of N.C.O.s and men also make themselves readily understood and have little need of interpreters. Everything therefore works smoothly.

At another point the modern British Army travelling canteens were busy in a wood. The biscuit store had been shaken with a notice "Patissierie generale."

Announcements in English that coffee, tea and tobacco are obtainable are to be found outside many village cafes.

The R.A.F. is legitimately proud of its work over the Siegfried Line and is prepared to go anywhere and do anything.

One Complaint: It keeps merry and bright when off duty and its co-operation with the French Air Force is perfect.

Germans Interned On Falkland Isles

A BRITISH warship has landed 33 Germans at the Falkland Islands, where they have been interned, states the Ministry of Information.

They were among the crew of the Carl Fritzen, "which the Royal Navy dealt with the day after war was declared."

The Carl Fritzen, which was sunk in the Atlantic was a 6,583 tons vessel owned by J. Fritzen and Sons, and was bound from Holland to Canada or Buenos Aires. She was built at Chepstow, Mon., in 1920.

Interpretor Not Needed

There are many other aspects of the life of the British Army in France. One which arouses some

## As They See It Abroad



"We can soon put him back if nothing happens."

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There are inevitably with the army in the field a few "groaches."

The principal one is the length of time letters take to arrive from home.

So far the men have few distractions, and I was not surprised, therefore, to attend a Franco-British gathering of real community singing, items of which included in English "Swanee River," "Keep the Home Fires Burning," "Loch Lomond," and in French famous French martial songs by Paul Deroudele.

NEW MEDICAL DISCOVERIES ABOUT INDIGESTION

Relief—quick relief—is your one overwhelming necessity when suffering from stomach pains and indigestion. That is why leading medical authorities—specialists, doctors, hospitals—recommend and specify "Bismac" Magnesia for even the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia, acid stomach, and gastritis.

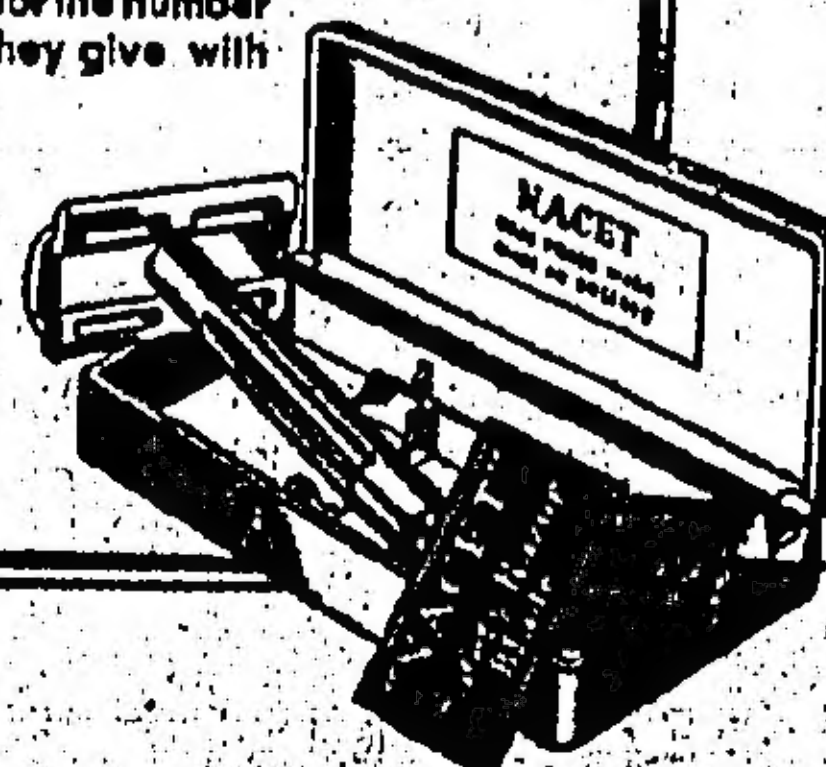
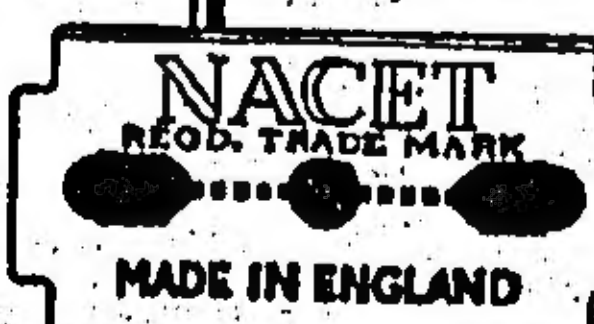
They know (for they are in touch with the latest developments in medical practice) that recent medical research and numerous X-ray photographs of actual cases of indigestion, have proved "Bismac" Magnesia to be the quickest-acting and the most effective stomach remedy known to medical science.

"Bismac" Magnesia is a complete treatment for the prompt relief of all stomach troubles. Not only is it a potent neutraliser of the harmful acids which cause indigestion and stomach aches—it also spreads a soothing, protecting film over the inflamed stomach lining.

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## TO-MORROW AT 9.30 P.M.

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- DA1435—When I Grow Too Old to Dream ..... Nelson Eddy.
- C2096—Happy Vienna ..... Viennese Waltz Orch.
- DA1592—Green Pastures ..... John McCormack.
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- C3009—Medley of Rose Songs ..... Viennese Waltz Orch.
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November 9, 1939

### Peace Offensives

THAT talk of peace should already resound above the guns on the Western Front is only one of the remarkable things about this war. That there should be this recurrent question of "peace offensives" is largely due to two factors:

1. The neutrals hold a balance of power. Russia, the United States and Italy—not to mention Japan, the Scandinavian states, Spain, Rumania, Hungary, Belgium, Latin-America and the Netherlands—could almost dictate a peace. All have a tremendous interest in peace for all are profoundly affected. War has made collective insecurity so unattractive that they may be more ready to move collectively for such a peace as would provide some hope of security.

Russia so far has appeared to profit by war, but no other neutral has. And Moscow must be questioning seriously what further profit it can derive from hostilities. Italy apparently is convinced she can win more by peace than war, while the United States is awakening to the great dangers of continued war, whether or not she is able to keep out. Scandinavia sees the possibility of being encircled by submarines and made the economic vassal of Germany and Russia. More clearly than in the World War, it has become evident that neutrality will be difficult and dangerous.

The neutrals are not organised and may not agree on what would make a sound peace, but daily their interest in peace becomes clearer. And any proposal of terms which offered reasonable hope of genuine peace would enlist powerful neutral support.

2. There is in all countries a mental resistance to war which insists that before the fight goes farther, there should be clearer definitions of what kind of peace will result. The British and French people—if not indeed the peoples of all the democracies—endorse Mr. Chamberlain's rejection of a "peace" which would merely consolidate a ruthless conquest, and set the stage for further aggression by threats or violence. If there had been no efforts at appeasement the issue would be less clear, but Englishmen and Frenchmen who have lived through months of "insecurity" and outrage before war began would not enl a mere return to that condition of peace.

They sense in general terms what they are fighting for. But if they are to resist a peace offensive which might offer general disarmament and

A CORRESPONDENT, who has returned to England after a long residence abroad, has been making inquiries about a number of things that were prominent in the news before he left home.

"What happened," he asks, "about Joanna Southcott's box? What was the solution of the Hornsey poltergeist mystery? Is the Fat Boy of Peckham still alive?"

He has put these questions to one friend after another, and nobody seems to know the answers. There are probably hundreds of thousands of people living in England to-day who have never even heard of the Fat Boy of Peckham or of the Hornsey poltergeist or of the great Joanna Southcott herself.

The truth is, the public soon gets tired of a sensation as it gets tired of a music-hall song. Sensation grows cold with time, like love in the ballad:

O waly, waly, but love be bonnie

A little time while it is new;  
But when it is auld it waxeth could

And fadeth away like the morning dew.

It is impossible to go on being interested day after day even in the physical proportions of a Fat Boy. He suddenly recedes from the limelight, and his place is taken by some other nine days' wonder, such as the Quintuplets. Alas, I have already lost interest in the Quintuplets!

It may seem ungrateful to lose interest in this fashion in one who, like the Fat Boy, once filled our thoughts. How many thousands of breakfast tables he brightened in the days of his glory! Yet not one in a hundred of those who once gaped in wonder at his photograph could tell you that he grew up and married, that he worked in the films, and that, at the age of 32, his waist measurement had increased to four feet and a half.

The fact is, we have only a limited capacity for wonder. If you lived beside Niagara Falls you would gradually come to take them for granted and be able to look at them without any thrill of astonishment—perhaps, without the slightest interest.

Consider the fate of the Loch Ness Monster. What a figure he cut in the world's news a little over a year ago, and yet we have already ceased to care even whether he was real or not. Even those who live on the shores of Loch Ness, I imagine, have by this time ceased to look out nervously over the water for the sinuous splashing of this former prince of sea-serpents.

Even where a sensational mystery remains unsolved, we become apathetic about it in time and are content not to know the solution. Many of the haunted-house mysteries are never solved, but who cares

have with support in neutral countries, it may become necessary for their own countries to launch a counter-offensive and state in further detail the peace aims for which they fight. In Britain before the war started, The Times and many individuals spoke of such terms. They included features of justice and stability which could win the support of world opinion. On the one condition—that Hitlerism is abandoned—they would now make a splendid starting point for peace discussions.—Christian Science Monitor.

# FORGOTTEN NEWS

after the first week or two? Who, except the correspondent to whom I have referred, is interested to-day in "the Hornsey poltergeist?" It has had its day, and since then we have had plenty of other unsolved mysteries to puzzle us.

As for Joanna Southcott's box, some day, no doubt, it will be in the news again. It is not possible to be interested in the box all the time, but it is easy occasionally to revive one's interest in the religious faith of the people who believe that the box contains revelations that will save that world when it has been opened in the presence of 24 bishops.

Joanna, it may be thought by some, was a poor propheticess, since she did not foresee that the English bishops would refuse to take part in a "ridiculous" ceremony. One bishop did consent to be present at the opening of the box, and a few years ago a box, said to be "the" box, was duly opened at the Church House, Westminster. Alas, it contained no revelations, but there were found in it a dice-box, a lottery ticket, and a book called "The Surprise of Love, or An Adventure in Greenwich Park."

Followers of Joanna Southcott maintain, however, that it was the wrong box that was opened; and the Panacea Society was not long ago agitating for the opening of the real box in presence of the bishops. Another society, the Fishers of Men, however, object to making overtures to the bishops, believing that they are commanded to "stand valiantly in their own faith, and wait until the bishops call them and entreat them."

The public appears to be indifferent for the time being. It has had enough of the box, and only a change of policy on the part of the Archbishop of Canterbury could reawaken its interest.

Even in regard to matters that closely concern its well-being, the public passes quickly from excited interest to indifference. It is only a few years since everybody was reading about the wonderful cures said to have been effected through Dr. Abrams' "magic box." Eager as most people are to read about cures, however, they are really excited about cures only while they are novelties.

The Abrams' box, I imagine, has by this time vanished from the public memory to such an extent that very few people could tell you whether the claims made on its behalf were justified or not. Ordinary people simply ceased to care and have forgotten.

It is the same with Coue. For a year or two his faithcures were the talk of the world. The cures themselves may still be going on, but the public seems to be no longer interested in them or even in the question whether the Coue method produces the results claimed for it.

It is no wonder that the returned Englishman discovered that his fellow-countrymen had lost all interest in Joanna Southcott's box and the Hornsey poltergeist. The sickle-mindedness of the human race is beyond measuring. Its greed for novelty is as boundless. Even sea-serpents and quintuplets pall. This, I think, may be a rather good thing.

## GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"You just feller me in, an' I ain't tellin' you what you're pinched for—gives you time to think up too many excuses!"

## The Story Of —

# A Great Empire's Power

IN times of danger the British race displays qualities which are regarded universally by mankind as unusual and heroic. This means physical courage, a courage that shrinks from nothing. It means that we should always be found ready to fight to the last ditch on a clear question of national honour, as distinct from "prestige," or against a threat to our existence.

The more our decadence is prophesied—as it has been for the past two or three centuries—the more we reveal ourselves capable of confounding the prophets.

ALL this the world and ourselves accept in the light of truth, and the fact that it is so exercises a moral influence on the course of history which can scarcely be exaggerated.

Not only our courage but the whole material and spiritual resources of the greatest empire the world has ever known come to our aid. And while this is a staggering and comforting thought and a source of strength in any emergency, it is even more important to remember that neither in war nor in peace does the Empire pause in its forward march.

There was, indeed, one anxious pause at the end of 1936, but even a sudden change of monarch was not sufficient to loosen the bonds which knit the Empire together. If anything, the event served to emphasise before the whole world the essential unity and resilience of the Commonwealth.

Whether in spite of or because of the Statute of Westminster of 1931, which gave legal form to the independence of the Dominions, the Empire was revealed as having undiminished the power of decision of a single unit.

A system less stable and less endowed with political virtues would have collapsed under the weight of the blow.

Always, this vast group of peoples eternally young, terrifyingly dynamic, going on building up relentless, irresistible power. Each day each hour, something is added to its reserves of wealth, its WILL to survive and fulfil its incredible mission. Our history in times of peace has been one long Odyssey of victory, which has written itself triumphantly in the world's story, as the power of Napoleons, Tanas, and other despots crumbled in the dust.

### FACTS ABOUT THE EMPIRE

**BIGGEST** group of countries in the world.  
Area: 13,990,000 square miles.  
Population: 498,000,000.  
Population increase, 1911-1938: 80,000,000.  
Has 25 per cent. of the land surface of the world.  
Contains 22 per cent. of the world's population.  
Controls 31 per cent. of the trade.  
Owns 50 per cent. of the world's shipping.

article. Meanwhile, let us ponder once—that the population of the British Empire has grown in the short space of 25 years by 80,000,000 souls.

If you place this against the statement "the greatest Empire the world has ever known" does not its majesty of its truth awaken in you, as well as a solemn pride, a sense of urgent responsibility?

For the significance of the thing is that to the Empire has been added, in the course of nature, a population as great as the boasted millions of the Third Reich. All parts of the Empire have shared in the increase. South Africa, British Malaya, the Straits Settlements have almost doubled their populations. Canada's has increased from 7,200,000 to 11,120,000. Australia's from 4,445,000 to 6,860,000.

INDIA, "held" by about 50,000 troops, has increased hers from 302,000 to 330,119,000.

With its pressure on the economic resources of the Empire and its tax on the gigantic administrative machinery, this increase has created problems which only a race skilled in government could face unflinchingly. We have faced them, and if we have not solved them all, we have at least addressed the Empire to them with an energy and wisdom born of centuries of experience. Indeed, the smoothness with which the Empire has taken all these problems in its stride is sufficient proof of the vitality of its whole system of government, which is here a democratic, there necessarily autocratic in the interests of the natives themselves.

The achievements of the British in India alone, culminating in the great federal scheme of self-government embodied in the India Bill, challenges comparison with those of any other race from the beginning of time. Behind the conquests and administrative successes of the ancient Roman Empire stand no more than the work of a county council. And if we needed another example from India, one that typifies the practical forms in which the Imperial genius of the British race expresses itself, it is the Lloyd barrage across the Indus. This noble and imperishable work of statecraft and engineering, the greatest in the world, will in time fertilise a region as big as the entire cultivated area of Japan.

WHEAT crops will be quadrupled, rice doubled. Over 1,000,000 more acres will grow cotton, and the crop will be trebled. At a cost of £18,000,000 the "scheme" employed for nearly six years 40,000 men, and two

PLEASE Turn To Page 5.

## OVERNIGHT NEWS PAGE

### Balkan Defence

LONDON, Nov. 8 (UP).—Authoritative sources state that King Carol has presented proposals to Turkey, Yugoslavia, and Greece for the transformation of the Balkan Entente into a military alliance to be operative against any non-Balkan Power aggressing in the Balkans.

King Carol's proposals are so framed that Hungary and Bulgaria can enter the alliance later. Italy is being closely informed of the manoeuvre. The Powers concerned do not intend to hold a conference, but they will pursue negotiations through diplomatic channels.

Any meeting between King Carol, M. Ince, Prince Paul of Yugoslavia and King George of Greece has at present been shelved.

### REMARKABLE COURT CASE AGAINST PAPER MAGNATE

(Continued from Page 1.)

a campaign to inform the British public of Hungary's wrongs.

**Famous Article Recalled**  
Lord Rothermere accepted the suggestion and in June, 1937, an article appeared in the "Daily Mail" entitled "Hungary's Place in The Sun," which became so famous in Hungary that its anniversary has been celebrated ever since.

Mr. Beyfus declared that Lord Rothermere became known as the "Little Father of Hungary" and nearly every town in Hungary, including the capital, had an avenue square or park named Rothermere. In 1932 Lord Rothermere proposed that the princess should become his personal foreign political representative, saying that he had decided to work for the restoration of the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg dynasties. He offered her £5,000 and expenses.

**Ambassadors For Rothermere**  
Mr. Beyfus added that the Princess accepted the position and thereafter acted as ambassador for Lord Rothermere, who later corresponded with the ex-Kaiser, the ex-Crown Prince, Hitler, the Hungarian Regent and the Prime Minister of Hungary. The princess visited the ex-Kaiser and advised Lord Rothermere not to have further dealings with him, but to negotiate with the ex-Crown Prince, who was then in Potsdam.

When Lord Rothermere went to Hungary he promised the ex-Crown Prince to do his best to support the restoration of the Hohenzollern throne in Germany.

At a later period a number of articles appeared in foreign newspapers accusing the princess of espionage on behalf of Lord Rothermere, who advised her to ignore them. Just before Hitler became Vice-Chancellor she obtained a letter from the ex-Crown Prince explaining his views with regard to the political situation.

**Paid £46,000 in 5½ Years**  
In June 1933 the princess saw Hitler at Lord Rothermere's suggestion, and in the following year she obtained from Hitler an invitation to Lord Rothermere to visit him in Berlin. During the five and a half years Lord Rothermere paid the princess £46,000.

At the end of 1933 she secured from Hitler an invitation for Lord Rothermere to go to Berchtesgaden, and she escorted him thither.

At the time of the Coronation the princess introduced Lord Rothermere to Captain Wiedemann the personal adjutant of Hitler.

**Sent To Berlin**  
In January, 1938, Lord Rothermere sent the princess to Berlin to see Hitler about a certain Hungarian matter and to discuss with her the question of the return of colonies to Germany. She carried out these instructions.

Somewhat eight months later, Mr. Beyfus alleged, Lord Rothermere dropped the princess without a single word, whereupon she began legal proceedings.

The princess gave evidence in support of Mr. Beyfus's statement, and the hearing will be continued to-morrow.

### FREEDOM AT SEA

(Continued from Page 1.)

ships have achieved practically nothing.

The reason is probably the British grip on supplies and of German shipping which might act as supply ships. German U-boats are now reluctant to attack convoys, and fall back on laying mines in navigational channels and off the headlands. This is contrary to international law, which demands an announcement of mined areas.

### PACT RATIFIED

ANKARA, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—The National Assembly unanimously ratified the Anglo-Franco-Turkish Pact amid acclamations.

### SALE OF WORK

The Women's Guild of the Hongkong Union Church wishes to thank all those who contributed to the success of their sale of work, which was held in the Church Hall on Friday.

### BRITISH CHALLENGE TO NAZI WARSHIPS

(Continued from Page 1.)

needed with the movements of the Fleet, those patrolling craft were reduced to below what was required. He was unable to enter into details for a full explanation would reveal to the enemy methods which would throw light upon our methods of defence.

#### Undue Risk Taken

"I must content myself by saying that the long and famed immunity which Scapa Flow had gained in the last war had led to a too easy valuation of the dangers which are present."

"An undue degree of risk was accepted both at the Admiralty and in the Fleet."

"No more striking measure of the strong sense of security against U-boats which covered Scapa Flow can be found than in the fact that after one torpedo had struck the Royal Oak, none of the vigilant and experienced officers conceived that it could be a torpedo."

"Danger from the air was the one first apprehended and large numbers of the crew took to the air-raid stations under the armour and were thereby doomed while at the same time the Captain and the Admiral were examining alternative possibilities of an internal explosion."

"It was in these conditions that the second volley of torpedoes was discharged."

#### Learned Bitter Lesson

"The Admiralty, upon whom broad responsibility rests, are resolved to learn this bitter lesson, namely, that in this new war, with its many novel complications, mistakes must be taken for granted and that every joint in our harness must be tested and strengthened so far as their resources and ingenuity allow."

"During this opening phase of the war, the Royal Navy have suffered greater losses than all other forces of the French and British, on sea, land and in the air combined."

"Every loss inflicted on us by the enemy has been at once announced."

"In addition, since the outbreak of war, one of our submarines, H.M.S. Oxley, has been destroyed by an accidental explosion in circumstances which made its publication inadvisable at the time."

#### Gaining Mastery

"The war at sea in fact has been the only war which is proceeding at full scale but the House will not suppose that losses are the only events which are taking place at sea."

"What I told the House under much reserve six weeks ago I can now repeat with much more assurance, namely, that we are gaining definite mastery over the U-boat attack."

"In the second four weeks of war, British tonnage lost by enemy action, 72,000 tons, was less than half the amount lost during the first four weeks, and against that loss we may set 52,000 tons captured from the enemy, 27,000 tons purchased from foreigners and 57,000 tons of new built ships, leaving in these four weeks a net gain of 64,000 tons."

"During the first eight weeks of war, our net loss of tonnage has been less than 130,000 tons."

"It is interesting to note that one of the most valuable of the recent prizes was captured from the enemy by the Ark Royal, which the German wireless has 'sunk' so many times."

#### Churchill's Challenge

"When I recall the absurd claims that they have made to the world, I cannot resist saying that we shall be quite content to engage the entire German navy, using vessels which at one time or another they had declared they had destroyed."

"More than 10,000,000 tons of cargo were brought into this country in the first eight weeks of the war and less than 250,000 tons had been lost."

"But over 400,000 tons of cargo consigned for Germany have been captured."

"Turning to the offensive against U-boats, Mr. Churchill said it was very difficult to give assured figures because many a marauder was sunk in deep water and left no trace behind."

"But it will be a fairly sound and conservative estimate that the losses of U-boats are between two and four in every week."

"We must assume that perhaps two new U-boats are added every week to the hostile strength and in the ten weeks of war this would be 20."

#### A Warning

"At any rate, our expectation is that we must face 100 U-boats available in January whatever loss may occur in the interval."

"It will be seen, therefore, that a big unrelenting struggle lies before us."

"For this, our preparations are moving forward on the largest scale. Three times as many hunting craft are now at work as at the outbreak of war and very large reinforcements of vessels especially adapted to this task will flow in increasingly from the spring of 1940 onwards."

Therefore it would seem that judged upon a material basis alone we may face the future with confidence."

"We are exposed to a form of attack justly considered abominable, but we are making successful headway against it."

#### Losses Must Be Expected

"It must warn the House again that continual losses must be expected."

"No immunity can be guaranteed at any time."

"In addition to the U-boat attack, we have to face the menace of the surface raider."

"It is certain that one, possibly two, so-called pocket battleships have been out on the Atlantic trade routes during the last six weeks, but what is remarkable is that although these powerful vessels have been lying in wait for the stream of convoys crossing the Atlantic, they have not been able, or have not dared so

## PETITION PRESENTED

Manila, Nov. 8. Representatives of five local groups, including the Congress for Democracy and Collective Security, presented Mr. Sayre, United States Commissioner, with three volumes containing 48,000 signatures urging the United States to enact an anti-Japanese embargo.

Mr. Sayre promised to transmit the request to Washington.

Regarding the group's campaign advocating a boycott of Japanese goods all over the Philippines, Mr. Sayre said that the legal status of such a boycott movement could only be decided by the Department of State, pending which the local laws applying to boycotts will apply.

The committee of five comprised Filipino, American and Chinese representatives of Congress Democracy, Collective Security League for Defence of Democracy, Friends of China, Youth League of the Philippines and Chinese Y.M.C.A.

The signatures to the petition which they presented were obtained during the recent exhibition of Chinese art.

## STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary issued 12.30 p.m. yesterday.

Although enquiries are still around, the morning's efforts were not productive of anything spectacular. The turnover was again of poor dimensions, though on a slightly more generous scale than yesterday.

Buyers	
Bank of East Asia	\$71
Union Ins.	\$300
Douglases	\$70
Docks	\$18½
Providents	\$4.05
Landis	\$32½
Realities	\$4.74
Yamutai Ferries	\$22¼
China Lights (Old)	\$7.60
China Lights (New)	\$4.75
Electric	\$49½
Telephones (Old)	\$20¼
Dairy Farms (Old)	\$10¾
Watsons	\$7.90
Sellers	
Cements	\$15¼
Dairy Farms (Old)	\$20
H.K. Govt. 3½% Loan	97
Sales	
Union Ins.	\$400
Providents	\$4.10
Landis	\$32
Tramways	\$16
Cements	\$15
Dairy Farms (Old)	\$20
Watsons	\$7.90

### MANILA GOLD SHARES

	P.	S.
Atoks	18½	s
Antamok	18	s
Baguio Gold	16½	s
Batung Buhay	0.100	b
Renguet Con.	10.70	s
Big Wedge	22	b
Coco Grove	19	b
Con. Mines	0.074	b
Demonstration	0.074	b
I. X. L.	39½	s
Ipo Gold	15	s
Regons Min.	23½	s
Mambulao Con.	0.041	b
Mabute Con.	0.08	s
Mind. Motherlode	0.074	s
Mine Operation	0.074	s
North Camarines	14½	s
Panale Gumaus	18	s
San Maricdo	75	s
Surgico Con.	17	s
Suyao	13½	s
Syndicate Inv.	0.020	b
United Paracale	31	s

## War Gift By Ranchers In South Africa

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"  
LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—The Minister of Food has gratefully accepted the war gift of 1,000 head of sheep by the people of Johannesburg and district, Cape Province, South Africa.

## RAID WARNING IN KENT

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"  
LONDON, Nov. 8 (UP).—An air raid warning was sounded in Kent town this morning. The all clear signal was given within one half hour.

## Anglo-Bulgar Trade

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—It is officially announced that notes were exchanged between Lord Halifax and the Bulgarian Minister to London embodying an agreement to facilitate Anglo-Bulgar trade and payments.

## DUTCH FIRE ON FOREIGN PLANE

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—Anti-aircraft guns here opened fire to-day on an unidentified plane.

far to make any capture worth considering.

Mr. Churchill struck a note of warning because an element of risk was never absent.

However, up to now not only had the U-boat campaign been controlled, but attacks by surface raiders, both by warships or armed merchantmen, had not developed in any serious way.

**Tribute To French Navy**  
Mr. Churchill spoke of the remarkable contribution of the French Navy and said that it seemed a wonderful thing that when France was making so great an effort upon land she should at the same time offer to the Allied cause so powerful reinforcement upon the sea.

Concluding, Mr. Churchill said that he felt, after the ninth week of war, that as far as the sea was concerned, they might cherish good hopes that all was well.

## Marshal Goering Claims To Be Humane

BERLIN, Nov. 8 (UP).—In an informal conversation during a reception at the Russian Embassy, a correspondent asked Field Marshal Goering, "Do you believe the German air industry is as strong as the United States?" The latter replied, "If ours were only as strong as the United States, it would be very weak indeed."

Field Marshal Goering said that the general situation was exceedingly favourable to Germany.

Regarding the French claims that they had shot down many planes, he said, "Of course we lose a plane or two occasionally, but if the French are shooting down as many planes as they claim they are not our planes."

Asked why they had not attacked more harbour works, Field Marshal Goering said, "I am humane." This produced laughter, whereupon he said, "You should not laugh. I am serious when I say that I am really humane."

The Field Marshal talked lengthily and animatedly with the new Russian Ambassador, Belgian Ambassador, the wife of the Italian Ambassador and members of the Russian trade delegation.

## Afghanistan Conspiracy

### Leaders Surrender To Government

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—All ringleaders of the abortive conspiracy, formed early in September, to start a rising in Afghanistan simultaneously at the outbreak of the European war have now surrendered to the Government.

The ringleaders, who are Afghan supporters of ex-King Amanullah, had previously fled from Kabul.

The collapse of their attempt to foment anti-Afghan riots from Tirah, near the Khyber Pass, is regarded as greatly improving the situation in this area.

## DUTCH & BELGIAN MEDIATION PROPOSAL

(Continued from Page 1.)

Joint peace proposal from the King of the Belgians and the Queen of Holland.

Dutch flooding would be a considerable, but not an insurmountable obstacle to a rapid German advance which would entail the occupation of positions with shorter lines of attack upon Britain.

### "Peace Move" "Torpedoed"

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"  
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—Dutch officials stated to-night that the Dutch-Belgian peace move had been "spontaneously torpedoed" by Lord Halifax's speech to-night.

Brief extracts from the speech were published in German newspapers, accompanied by violent attacks, as often directed against Lord Halifax's person as his words.

Dutch journalists seeking the reaction to Queen Wilhelmina's new move were told that the discouraging reception in London and Paris "leaves little hope of success."

### Nazi Procrastination

The Nazis are clearly reserving their formal reply until they had had time to blame the democracies for the failure of the move.

The fact that Lord Halifax spoke only two hours after the Dutch-Belgian communique was issued is already being cited as another proof of Britain's ruthless determination to continue the war at all costs."

## SINCERITY EULOGISED

(Continued from Page 1.)

Out, Mr. Alexander said he was satisfied that Mr. Churchill was doing all that was humanly possible to make the defences at Scapa Flow so impenetrable from further attack as to avoid as far as possible a repetition of the disaster.

### Less Than In 1914

While they regretted the loss of the Courageous, the Royal Oak and the Okeley, the losses were very much less than we suffered in the first nine weeks of the last war.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Liberal Opposition Leader, also said that the House was grateful for Mr. Churchill's frankness and candour.

Many risks must be taken, and setbacks and disappointments would be unavoidable in the course of the war.

It was satisfactory to the whole House that Mr. Churchill should not have attempted to cover up mistakes made in the past or conceal from the House that an undue risk was taken at Scapa Flow.

"We are all more willing to accept that steps are being taken to restore to the anchorage at Scapa Flow its famous immunity from submarine attack," said Sir Archibald.

## A GREAT EMPIRE'S POWER

(Continued from Page 4.)

towns had to be erected to accommodate them. And these men built nearly 2,000 bridges.

While these silent builders toiled in Sind, while a monumental and unparalleled structure of self-government has been given effect over the whole of India, carping envious voices have been bleating about the Empire "tottering to its ruin." As long as we "totter" in this fashion mankind will be all the better for it.

Compared with the "tottering" of the strident boasts of totalitarian regimes seem laughable. They are laughable when you reflect that such regimes cannot outlast the vital span of the life of one man.



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## "Pilgrim's" Hockey Notes

# EXPERIMENTS WITH CORNER RULE

## Colony Clubs Should Give Trials To New Hockey Suggestion

AT A MEETING of the International Board in 1937, when a discussion ensued on the corner rule, a recommendation went forth to the four British governing bodies that further playing experiments should be undertaken with a view to adopting a practical scheme which would have the main support of the playing community.

Several suggestions were put forward, and the following proposal came from an Indian player:

"As a rule, the penalty hit should be taken ten yards from the post nearest the striker, and it is always found advantageous for the opponents to take the hit from the left."

### S'hai Rugby Captain Coming To H.K.?

It is rumoured that A. M. Kennedy, who captained Shanghai against Hongkong last year, is being transferred here in the near future. He will be a welcomed addition to the Club's pack, and cause further competition amongst the back row forwards for a place.

The first five players from the left should stand some one or two feet behind the goal-line, prepared for the rush. The centre-half should go slow as to follow and cover his forwards, and see where the ball is received. The left back, goalkeeper and right back, while standing in the goal, should be ready to face the hit. The right-half is to stand stationary, with right-in and right-outside forwards to rush to follow the ball if it escapes the attackers."

### WOMEN'S EXPERIMENT

TO give the attacking team a greater advantage, the system adopted by the All-England Women's Association was this:

On being awarded a corner, the attacking forwards lined the circle, as formerly, and the defence remained behind the "25" line, where the forwards of the defending side were waiting until the corner hit had been taken before moving.

This scheme provided that only six players instead of eleven should be in front of them. But in spite of this interesting experiment, goals proved to be just as scarce as under the existing corner rule.

### MORE FAVOURABLE SUGGESTION

THE chief suggestion, however, that appears to obtain approval is, viz. the ball to be hit from five yards on the goal-line, instead of the present ten yards; all defenders to be on the goal-line outside the further goal-post, with only the goal-keeper in defence of his goal.

It is just possible that the International Hockey Board may give serious consideration to definite experiments being made with the short corner rule in some modified form for the 1939-40 season.

As we now possess an Umpires' Association, I should personally recommend that all Clubs be asked to adopt the last named suggestion as an experiment for the future. I think the present long corner rule should be maintained, but that the short corner rule could reasonably be altered in accordance with the above suggestion.

I recognise to the full that there is a sharp distinction between the major and minor offences committed in the circle that now call for a definite short corner being awarded. It is a matter for careful review, but again, only continual practical experiments by all Clubs in the Colony could eventually determine the advantages or disadvantages of this suggested reform.

## KAI TAK RUGBY DEBUT



Bringing him down. An incident in the Kai Tak-Police rugby match played yesterday and won by the latter by three points to nil.—Ming Yuen.

### Racing

## S'HAH CHAMPIONS WON BY WHITE PARADE

SHANGHAI, Nov. 8 (UP).—Mr. A. V. White's White Parade, well-known performer on a muddy track, sloshed through the heaviest track in years after a furious down-pour and covered the course under water-to-day to win the Champions Race and Shaforce Cup.

Alex White, youthful local lad, piloted White Parade to one and a half length victory over Mr. A. S. Henchman's Bagshot, with Jim Pote-Hunt in the saddle, while Mr. Eric Moller's Joylight, hottest favourite, with Ralph "Boogie" Moller as jockey, was placed third three lengths behind.

White Parade's time for the 1 1/4 mile course was two minutes 44 1/2 seconds. Ticket No. 13337 won the first prize in the sweeps held in connection with the Champions. The first prize amounted to slightly over 130,000 yuans. The second prize in the sweeps was won by ticket No. 43555 and the third prize by ticket No. 14078.

### Golf Meeting

## Revision Of Handicaps

### Women's Suggestion Vetoed By L.G.U.

Replying to a suggestion from Hongkong that the women's golf handicaps be revised annually on July 1 instead of January 1, the Secretary of the L.G.U. has stated that the change was not permissible. The suggestion was put forward in Hongkong last winter, when the Hongkong Women's Secretary wrote pointing out that the majority of the big competitions here were played between October and April.

The Union's adverse reply was made known by Mrs. R. E. Lindsell at the annual meeting of the women's section of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club held yesterday at the Helena May Institute.

Reviewing the past season's activities, Mrs. Lindsell said (in part):

"The number of playing members has again increased and competitions have been well supported, particularly the new knockout competition for the Glover Cup, presented by Mrs. Glover before she left, to be played for at Happy Valley between April and July. The three days spring meeting at Fanling was a great success in spite of very heavy rain on the final day, and the medal and eclectic competitions at Deep Water Bay during the summer were most popular and produced record entries. We also had a successful one-day autumn meeting at Deep Water Bay in September."

### REVISING HANDICAPS

A QUERY was raised last winter about the advancing and reducing of handicaps during a competition, and our secretary wrote for advice on the matter to the Secretary of the Ladies' Golf Union. She suggested that as nearly all our big competitions were played between October and March, the annual revision of handicaps might be made on July 1 instead of on the official date of January 1. A reply, however, was received stating that this change was not permissible and the Committee thereupon made the following decision.—That throughout a competition every competitor should play on the handicap she held at the time of the draw.

blamed for the late passes by the men at the base of the scrum.

### NOTICE SUCCESSFUL

NOTICE, at scrum-half for the Engineers, tried exceedingly hard with considerable success. His try, resulting from a scrum five on the Club line, was well taken, for in doing so he cleverly dummied Van Leeuwen and Taylor who both went for Walte, who had come round on the blind side in support.

Scorers for the Engineers were Nouch, try which was converted by Pike. The latter kicked a penalty goal to complete his side's score. Van Leeuwen scored Club's first try well out and Burford failed with the kick. Then Butcher and Carruthers by inter-passing, took the ball from their own half to within ten yards of the Army line, where the ball was transferred to Needham, who carried over to touch down nearer the corner flag than the posts. Castleton failed with the kick. Club's winning score was the result of a glorious kick taken by Castleton from about ten yards of the centre and a little to the side of the posts.

### Club-Police XV

Although the above team for Saturday against the United Services is not at hand, it is understood that owing to voluntary camps, many Club players will not be available. It will probably be on the following lines: Wall, Taylor, Fay, Bidwell and Stewart; Cessford and Henderson; Walkden, Castleton, Seale, Peers, Cullinan, Taylor, Dempsey and Godfrey.

Peers will not be playing, however, and Morrison, of the Police, should be next choice.

## Police Win By Last Minute Try

(By "Fly-half")

IN A GAME which lacked many of the finer points of rugby, and in which lack of rudimentary knowledge was somewhat obvious, the Police defeated the newly-formed Kai Tak team by the narrow margin of three points—a try scored by Dempsey, who backed up well to take a pass from Taylor, who, when challenged a yard from the line, passed out to the forward to score.

Several games have been played at the Police ground, and although all have been in the nature of try-outs, is it not time proper posts were erected? Only soccer goalposts are provided, with the result that kicks are not taken and this rules out the granting of penalty kicks, a method of scoring which time and again is the deciding factor in the game, as witness the match between the Club and Royal Engineers.

Heath, who generally plays among the back-row forwards, was yesterday featured at inside three to Taylor, who moved into the centre where he was far more use to his side.

In Hongkong, where there is, at present, a predominance of funky tackling by insides, Taylor should find it easy enough to break through and pave the way for scores. Certainly it is an experiment which is worth a trial.

Wall yesterday was his usual safe self. Dempsey and Cullinan were hard-working forwards.

The Kai Tak XV did exceptionally well, and will do better once some of the players get the hang of the game. They all had ball knowledge, and were the outstanding forwards for the afternoon, with Bennett hooking well. J. S. Riddell refereed and the teams were:

Police: Leslie, Reynolds, Jackson, F. W. E. Heath and D. H. Taylor; Wall and Luscombe; Wheeler, Seale, Innes; Cullinan, Jenner; Morrison, Dempsey and Godfrey.

Kai Tak: P. O. Wright; George Fowler, Torrey, F. L. Wright and D. H. Stewart; Bedell and Wakefield; Davis, Sed, Lorr Bennett, Stockholm; Hynes, Forbes; Gash, F. L. Taylor and Gale.

### Club 9 R. Engineers 8

CLUB "A" turned out three players who have played for the 1st XV in Walkden, Taylor and Needham. Owing to the absence of Rutherford, Taylor was called on and played at full back, with Walkden moving up to forward.

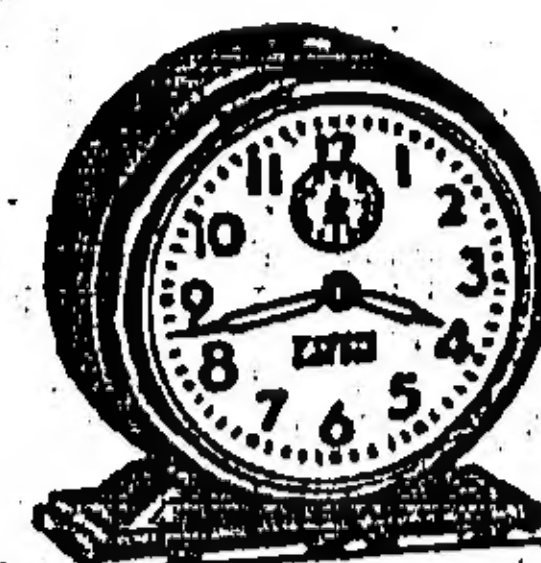
The Engineers played 2/Lt. Cuthbertson, of the Royal Scots, who has been out of the game this season suffering from Hongkong foot. He played a bustling game and did not appear to be out of training. Although not playing this week-end, he will probably have another game next Wednesday in order to ensure fitness, and will turn out the Saturday following. He was a valuable asset for his side in the lineouts yesterday evening and was always to the fore in following up.

The main feature of the game was the forceful running of Carruthers of the Club, who met very little opposition from Walte. The latter tried hard, but was unable to attack, but was pitifully weak in defence. His feeble attempts to bring down Carruthers were anything but what is expected of a player who makes his place in a United Services side. Without Rutherford at scrum-half, Club's attack was considerably hindered, as neither Deane (first half) nor Burford (second half) got the ball out quick enough to allow Butcher sufficient time to get rid of the ball before being tackled.

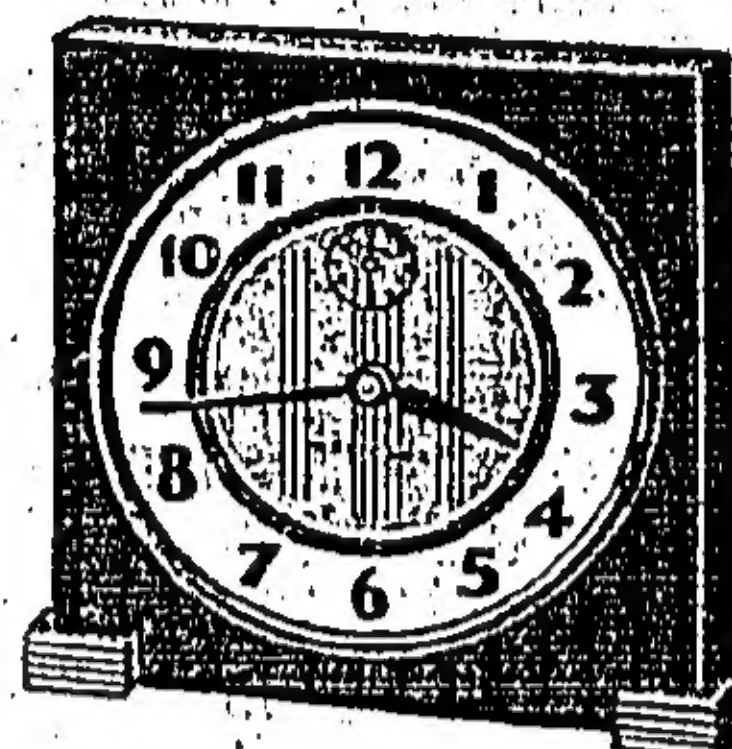
Castleton hooked well for the Club, gaining possession for his side in the 2nd scrum seven times out of ten. Hindering of the ball in the second and back rows might somewhat be Continued at foot of previous column.

THE VERY BEST *Feb. 28/51.*

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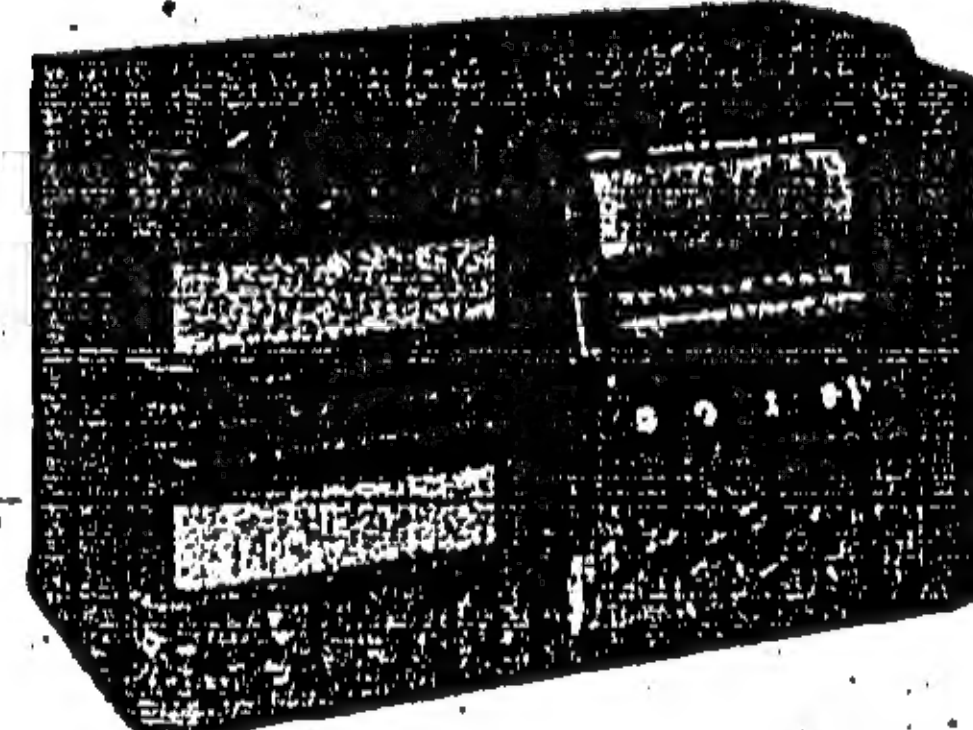
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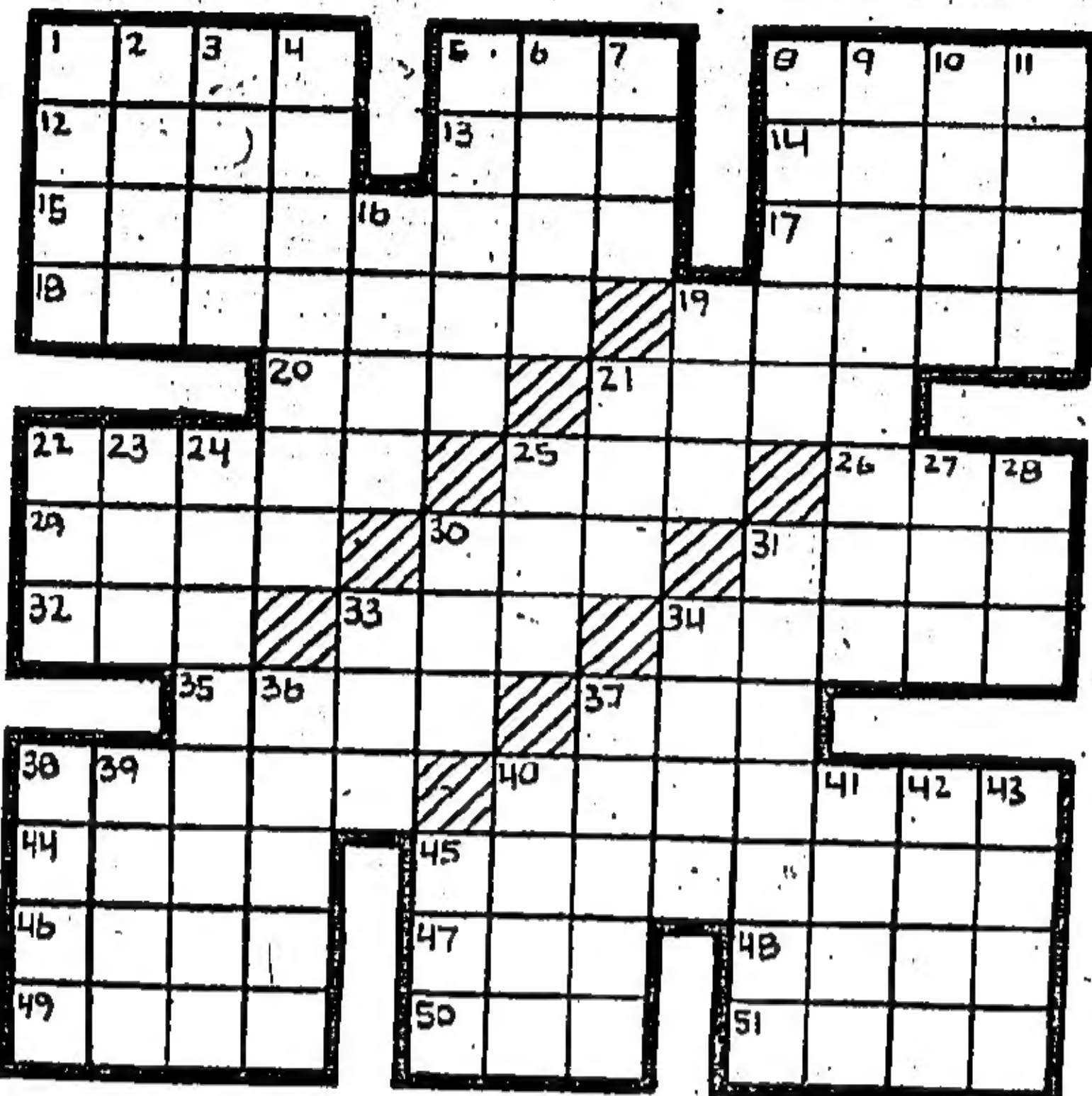
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## Crossword Puzzle

By LAHS MORRIS

- ACROSS**
- Mixture circumfer-
  - Look over
  - Small
  - Strong brew
  - Manufactured
  - Former Arkansas Senator
  - Mean's same (poss.)
  - Take up
  - Particular to Emily
  - Drilling medium
  - Deposits of metal
  - Short sleep
  - City
  - Cease to live
  - Waters
  - Good letter
  - Good friend (col.)
  - Take part
  - Threat
  - Large bull
  - Wide awake
  - Acquaintance
  - Large food fish
  - Non-commissioned officer
  - Persons
  - Elevation
- PREVIOUS PUZZLE**
- DOWN**
- Piece with horns
  - Worshiped deity
  - Type of dress
  - Three-legged stands
  - Molds
  - Willy plans
  - English coal weight
  - Presidential sand-
  - Healed over
  - Man's name
  - Cape
  - Root in tea
  - Congested water
  - Relax
  - Play in tennis
  - Fire-part
  - Lubricate
  - Took food
  - Root
  - Daniel
  - Boat
  - Favorite
  - Chewing medium
  - Get rid of
  - Integer
  - Smallest division
  - In alchemy, silver
  - Tapering figure
  - Hold tightly
  - Comforts
  - Snow vehicle
  - Folding couch



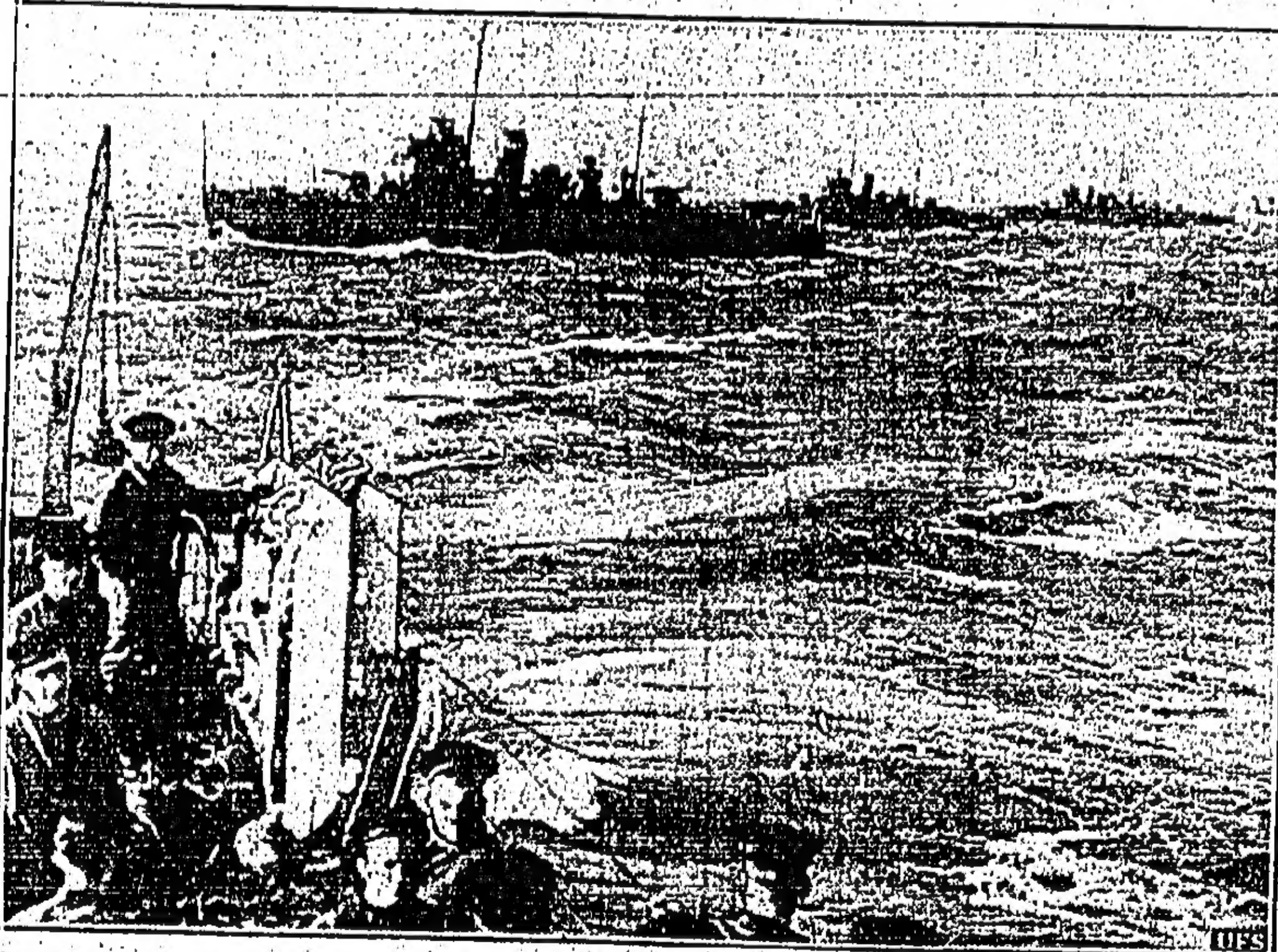
# PHOTO NEWS



British Tommies headed for a troopship, somewhere in England. Here they furnish their own music—an impromptu band—as they swing along on the journey to the Western Front.



French troops became known as Poilus because of their long hair. But these French soldiers on the Western Front are taking time off to get trimmed in a field barber shop. Picture was passed by French censor and sent to America.

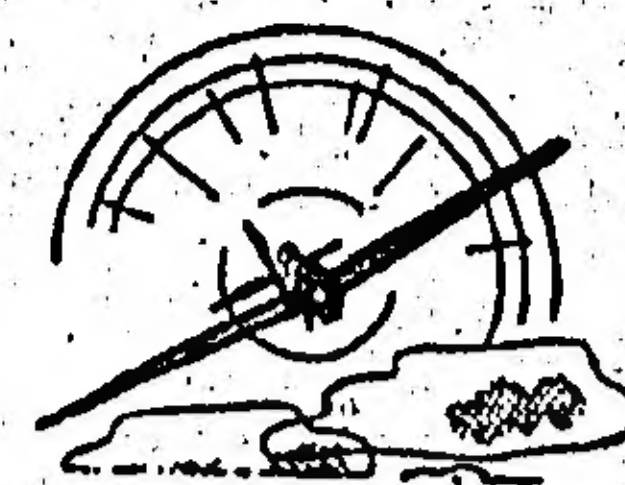


Nazis plant mines in the North Sea and the British take them up. Here are British minesweepers in "sweeping formation," as they clear an area of the deadly explosives. After operation, area is marked by buoys, to indicate it is free of mines.



This picture, passed by British censor, shows killed troops, somewhere in England, about to entrain for a Channel port, and Western Front.

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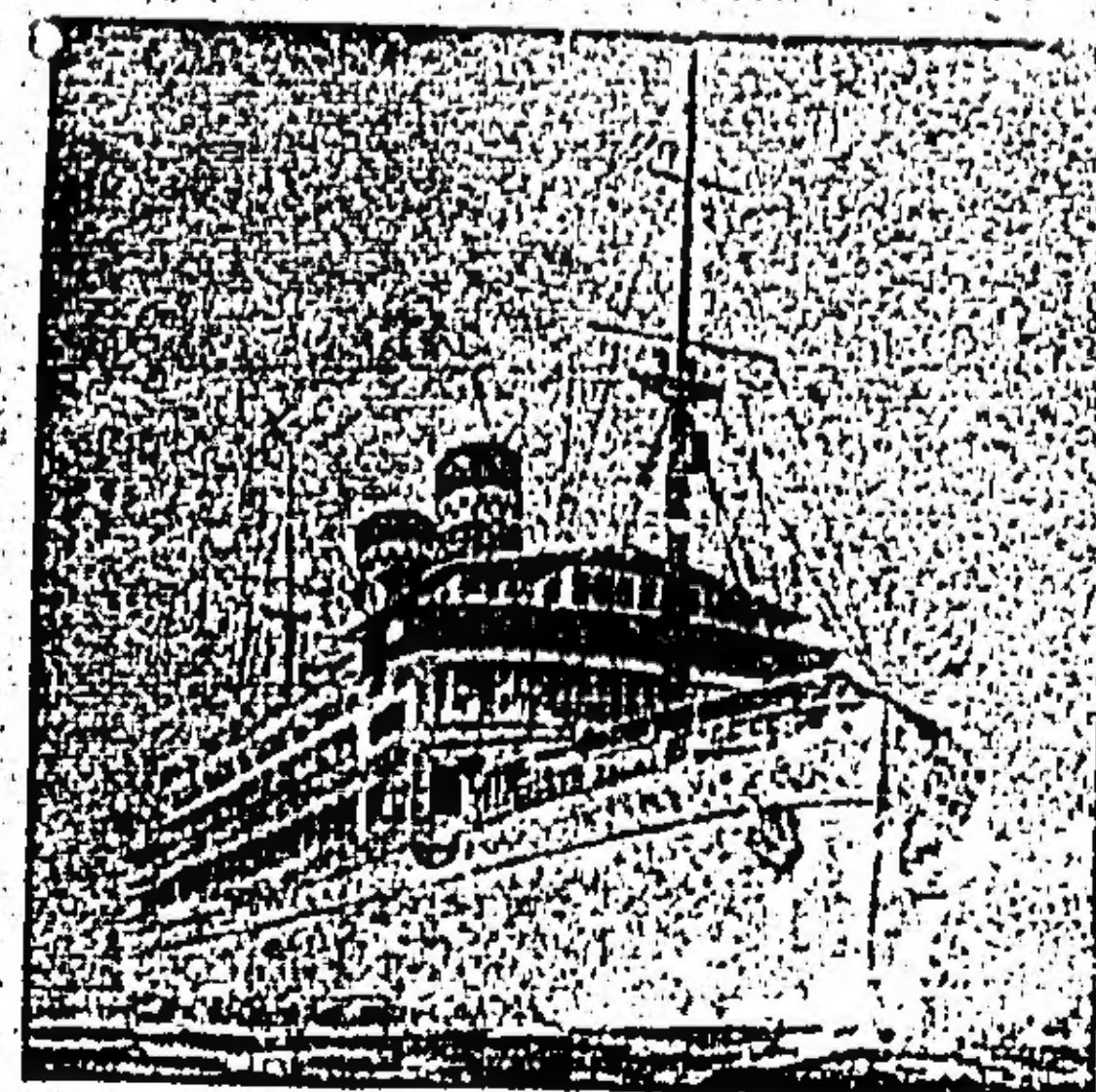
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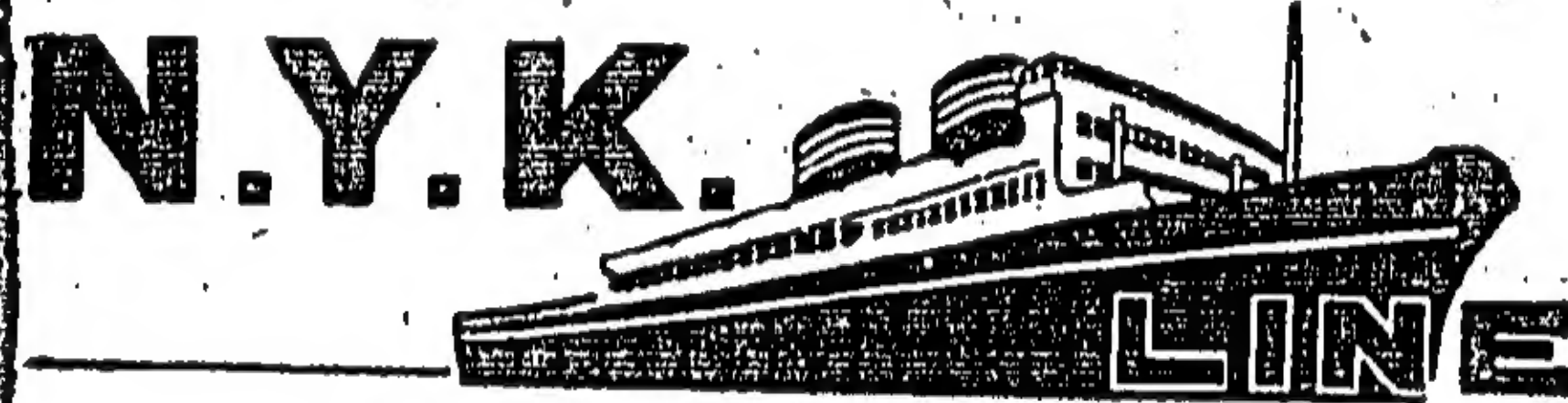
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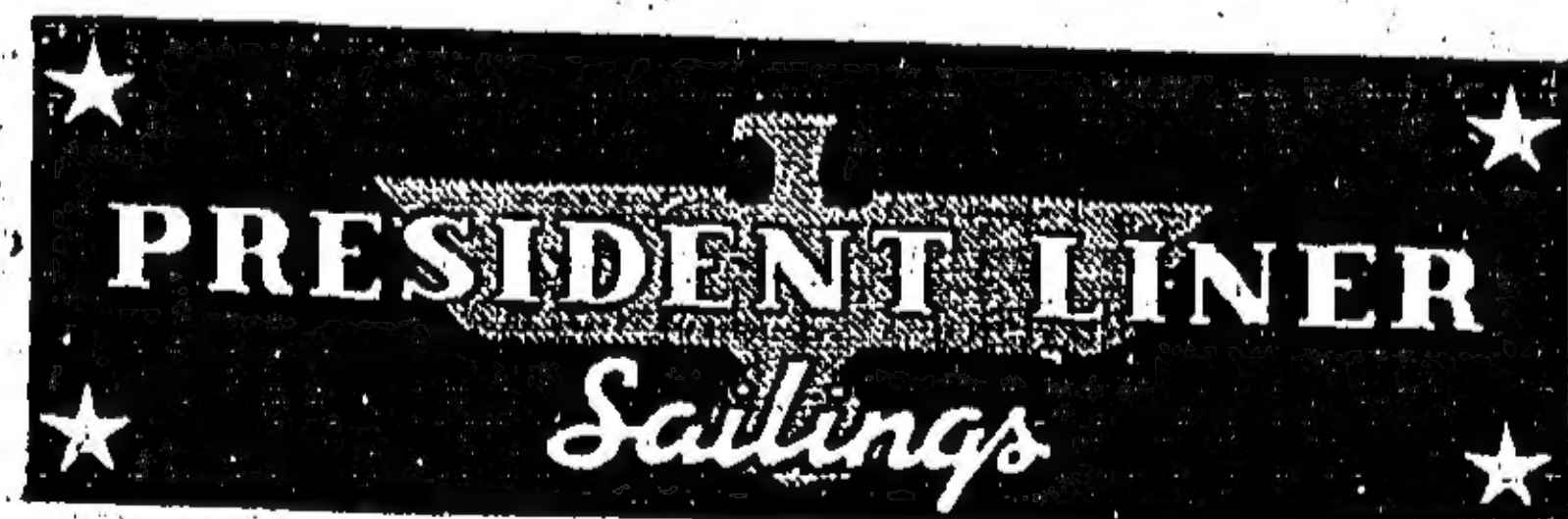
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## AERIAL WAR: POLAND WAS NOT REAL TEST

AVIATION military observers as yet have no definitive answer to the role of aviation in modern warfare.

The layman might think the crushing of Poland was the answer.

But it wasn't. Air power can only be weighed when the opposing forces have about the same strength. The German Air Force used in Poland far outweighed the Polish force, while the fighting on the Western Front is too recent to permit a decision.

The Polish campaign only proved what had already been proved in Spain and China, that a superior air force operating against an enemy poorly equipped with aircraft and anti-aircraft guns, gives the attacking armies tremendous advantages.

Aviation as a term is too broad for an accurate analysis of its use in warfare. It must first be divided into its relative branches. In the World War aviation was first used for observation purposes. It told of enemy activity and directed artillery fire.

### A Pistol Shot

One day an officer in an observation plane took a pistol shot at an enemy observation plane as it passed. That was the beginning of aerial warfare. The French sent up special ships to accompany the observation planes and fight off German aircraft. The Germans did the same. These protection planes were soon busy seeking each other out and engaging in air combat. Thus the beginning of "pursuit" or "chase" aviation, marked by the use of machine guns instead of pistols.

Finally came the realization that planes made big enough to carry bombs could do what artillery could never do, go over the enemy lines and drop shells right where they would do the most damage. Thus came into effect bombing which was just being organized as a long range project when the war ended in 1918.

Pursuit planes, ranging the skies for opponents, occasionally swept down on enemy trenches and marching troops to machine gun them. The effect on morale was so great, much more so than the actual injuries received, that this was seen as a new and potent air activity.

### Separate Military Arm

After the World War the aerial arm was organized into a regular branch

### Lost In 19 Days: 600 To 700 Planes

Bucharest.

Polish Air Force losses during 19 days of warfare with Germany are estimated in an unofficial survey at between 600 and 700 planes.

At the beginning of the war Sept. 1, Poland was reported to have approximately 1,000 serviceable planes of all types. The remnants of the Air Force—about 300 planes—now are interned in Rumania and Lithuania.

known as "attack" aviation. Special planes with great fire power, whose pilots are trained to fly low and hedge-hop, were developed. Special bombs for use in trench attacks were developed for them. To-day attack aviation is a major aid in air warfare.

Observation, pursuit, and attack aviation are now taken for granted. Bombing is the spotlighted branch to-day. Tremendous expansion in bombing effectiveness has been dramatized in the past decade. If we consider bombing as an extension of artillery we get a better concept of its use.

Before air bombing was used, forward drives were carried out by artillery fire. Once the resistance had been broken by such fire the infantry moved forward to take and hold the position. Artillery was limited, even with heavy railway guns, to 20 miles, while most of it functioned in the field with much shorter ranges. The forward speed of the armies was limited by the combination of artillery range, fire power, and mobility, presuming effective infantry work.

### Range Vastly Expanded

Looking at Poland we have a good example of what "bombing aviation" can do as an extension of artillery. The range became extended to hundreds of miles. The fire power is heavy with modern big bombers. The mobility is unbelievably great, with forward speed of nearly 300 miles an hour in some cases. In addition these planes are acting as their own observers, tactically able to change in an instant their direction and concentrations.

Now an army is far more than its front line. Behind that is the artillery, at different depths according to its range. Behind the artillery are the airdromes. Running through these groups are the all-important supply lines bringing up food, ammunition, and fuel for the mechanized arms.

Before development of air power, artillery laboured slowly and long to get at these lines and then never to get great depth. The advances forward were accordingly slow. Then came air power.

When the war started in Poland some 2,000 first class German planes swept into action. An unwise Polish command had strung out the Army too thin, waiting too late before bringing it back to a short straight defensible line. Supply lines were strung out making vulnerable targets. Lack of proper underground air hangars left the Polish planes and workshops exposed.

### Avalanche

The result is history. The German forces swept in and relentlessly bombed the supply lines and airdromes out of existence. Plane repairs for Poland ceased.

Aircraft were destroyed on the ground before they could rise. With the Polish air resistance broken the skies became even easier lanes of operation. Polish troops trying to reassemble for counterattacks were easily spotted, bombed, and machine gunned. Meantime such tactical efforts were reported to the German command. Its motorized forces, thus guided, quickly rushed in and cleaned up anything the planes had left unfinished.

An important thing in warfare is momentum in an offensive. The German drive got a starting momentum which never stopped. Its air power cleared the way so that its path was literally oiled. Before such a drive the Polish Army never got a chance to stop and take a breath, to reorganize, and, most important, to dig in and establish the only kind of a defensive position that could stop the German drive.

Thus we can see what the new air arm of bombing can do when weakly or improperly opposed. It will be a far different story on the Western Front. British and French air power has increased to the point where it probably equals German air power. The Germans will run into stiff resistance. Their ground troops will never obtain the momentum which permits aviation to give its maximum aid as in Poland. Then at last all the guesses of what modern military aviation can really do in a major war between relatively equal powers will be really answered.



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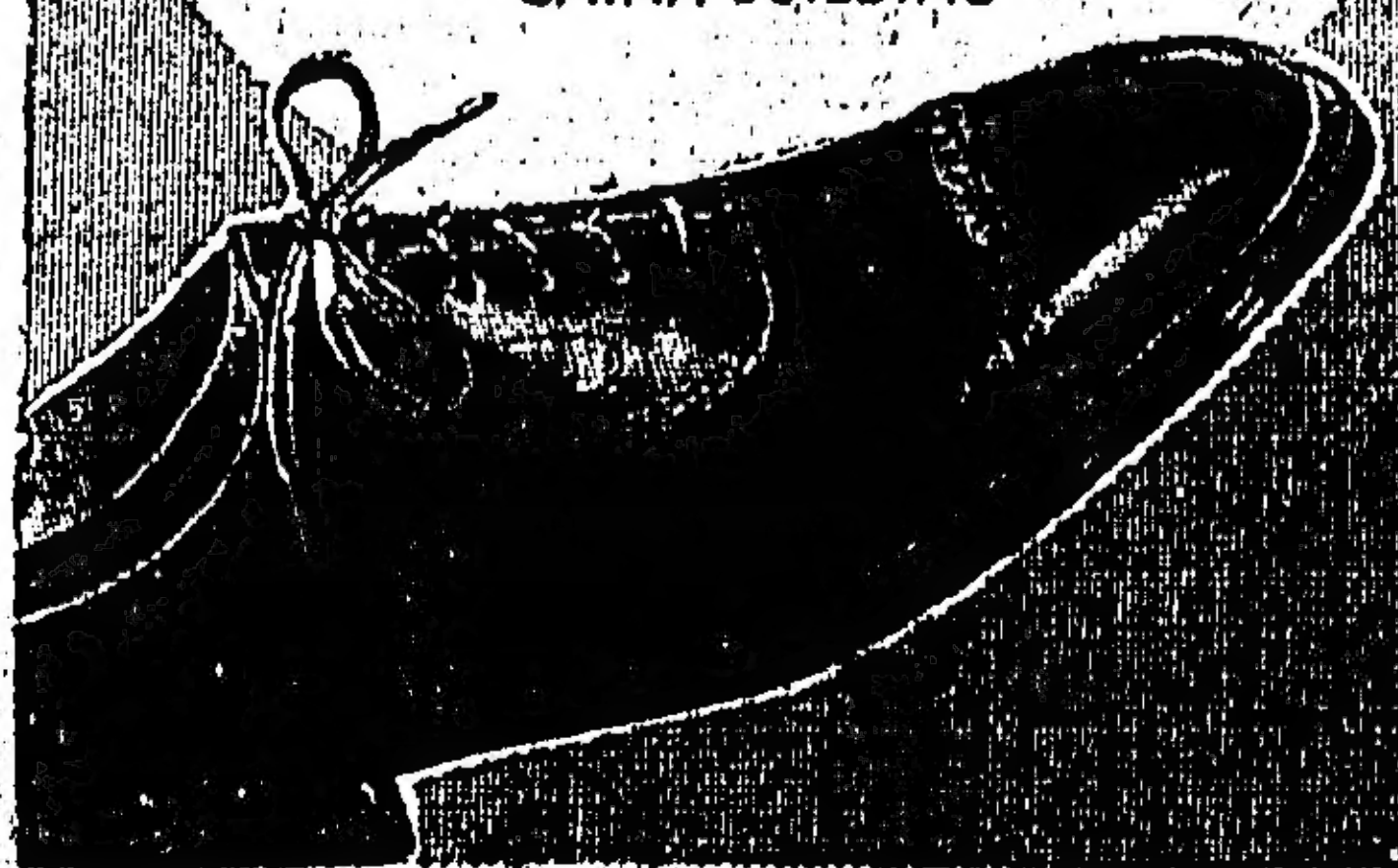


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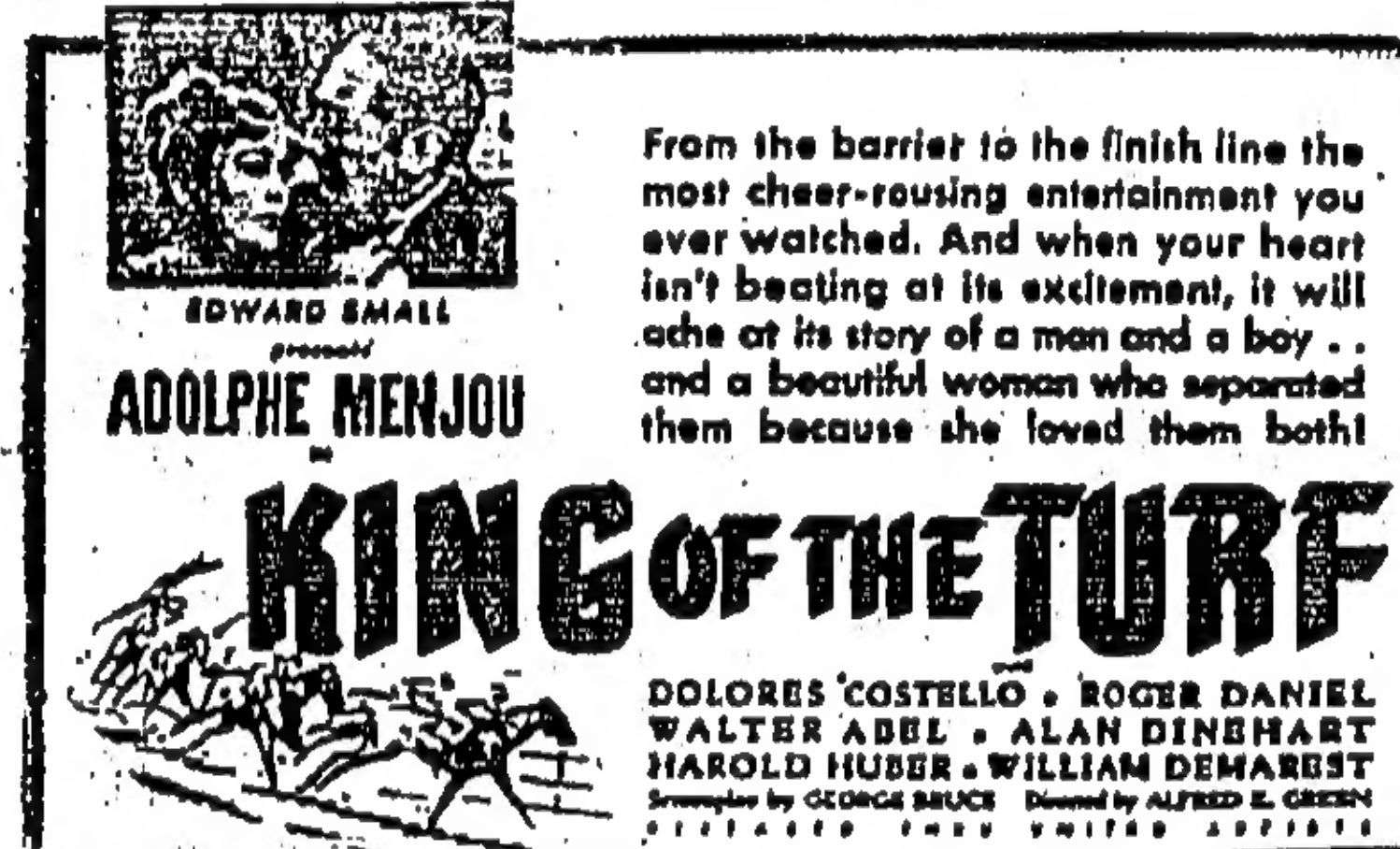
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## Espionage Unearthed

Amazing Nazi Plan In Holland.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—The arrest of four Germans at Hengelo, near the German-Dutch frontier, is the latest development in the big "Uniforms" spy case which all Holland is following with tense interest.

Arrests and disclosures followed the discovery a few days ago of Dutchmen alleged to be attempting to smuggle Dutch uniforms of various types to Germany.

To-day's arrests are the sequel to an incident at Deventer yesterday when a man, speaking with a German accent, tried to purchase a Dutch military cap.

**Hidden Plane Found**  
The tailor's suspicions were aroused and he took the number of the man's car, enabling the police to stop the car at the frontier and to arrest the four German occupants.

The affair is developing on true spy lines and the newspapers early to-day announced the extraordinary discovery, during a domiciliary search, of a German aeroplane in a garage.

Investigations indicate that the gang was trying to smuggle any sort of Dutch uniforms, from tram conductors to cavalry officers.

## New Zealand War Pledge

To Use All Resources In Common Cause

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—Reaffirmation that New Zealand would bring the utmost of her resources to the common cause was made by Mr. Peter Fraser, the New Zealand representative to the conference of Empire Ministers in London, in his broadcast to-day.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Fraser expressed the hope that the representatives of the Commonwealth would examine the possibility of formulating terms on which at some stage peace could be firmly secured and honourably based.

**No Sign Of Weakness**  
The Commonwealth was in such a strong position that even the wilfully blind could not interpret them as a sign of weakness.

## Anglo-Japan Relations

Famed Interview, Not To Be White Paper

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—A question-time in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that Lord Halifax was not prepared to submit, as a White Paper, the text of the interview recently given to the newspaper "Asahi Shimbun" by Mr. Neville Chamberlain concerning Anglo-Japanese relations.

Mr. Butler would consider the request that the text of Mr. Joseph C. Grew's recent speech in Tokyo be placed in the Commons' library.

Mr. Noel Baker asked if an assurance would be given that the declaration was based on the same fundamental principles of foreign policy.

Mr. Butler replied: "Yes. The foreign policy of the British Government is both unified and fundamental."

## ITALIAN PRESS ATTACKS SOVIET

ROME, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—The Italian Press continues to attack statements from Moscow.

Count Ciano's paper, "Telegrafo," says that Moscow's denunciation of what it called the imperialistic aims of Britain, France and Germany indicated that there was not a perfect agreement between the Soviet and the Reich.

Moscow is not working for peace but for war as shown by her intervention in China and Spain, says the paper.

## 80 WARSHIPS NOW GUARD U.S. COAST

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—The U.S. Navy has ordered two more World War destroyers to join the Atlantic neutrality patrol, raising to over 80 the number of warcraft guarding the East Coast.

Preparations have also proceeded to speed construction of hangars and other aircraft facilities in nine points on the East Coast and the Caribbean, where planes will be based to reinforce the patrol from the air.

## Ministers Resign

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—The Congress Ministry of the Central Provinces have now resigned. They are the seventh to do so in protest at the Viceroy's statement on British plans for India.

## APPEAL TO CHINESE

The importance of Air Raid Precautions was stressed at the monthly meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce yesterday. Mr. Li Sing-kui last year's chairman presided in the absence of Messrs. Philip Cockburn (Chairman) and Ng Chak-wah (Vice-Chairman).

Mr. Li and Mr. Tse Ka-po stressed the importance of knowledge of air raid precautions. Mr. C. Champkin, Chief Air Raid Warden, Hongkong, told the gathering of his experience during a recent visit to Chungking during an air raid. He said that he was standing on a roof of a house, when he saw a tea-house demolished by a direct hit. It was later estimated that 64 customers were killed and about 70 injured.

He went on to say that aerial bombings were very dangerous, and asked the assembly to join A.R.P. classes. There were about 30,000 A.R.P. wardens in Chungking, he said, compared with a few thousand in Hongkong.

## LATE NEWS

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SATURDAY

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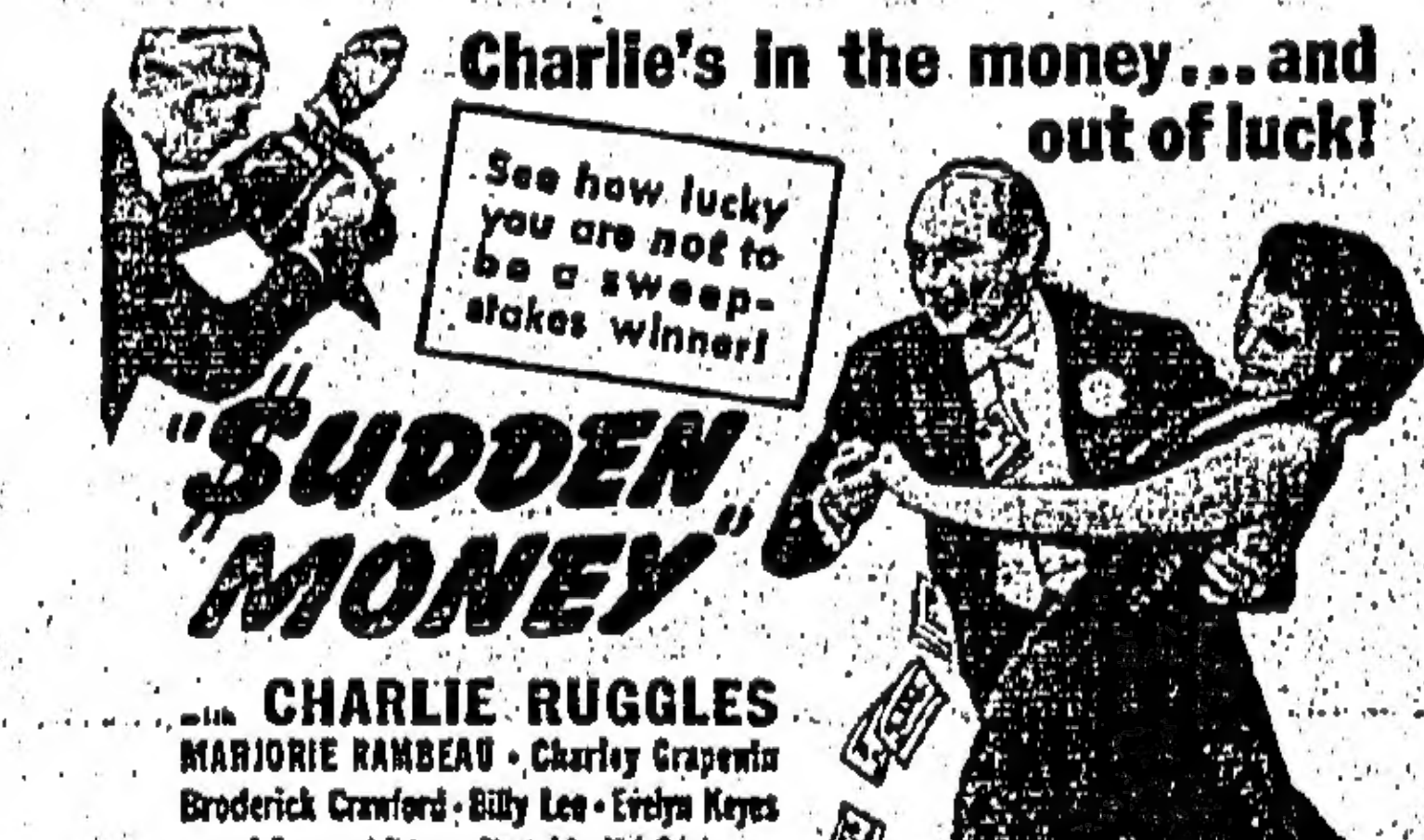
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Broderick Crawford - Billy Lee - Evelyn Keyes  
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SATURDAY

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United Artists Picture Dorothy Lamour - Jon Hall

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See Page 3

## Nazis to Launch Vast Attacks, Paper Says

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—The Riga cor-  
respondent of the "Aften Bladet" learns from sources stated  
to be invariably well-informed on Russian matters, that  
Moscow has been informed that the Germans intend to make  
vast attacks on the whole Western Front, combined with an  
air attack on Britain on an unprecedented scale.

The correspondent stated  
that the decision is under-  
stood to have been taken  
long ago, but execution was  
postponed.

Moscow and Rome are  
now informed that a start  
will take place in ten days' time.

Moscow is dubious of the  
results and is believed to  
have warned Germany of  
the danger of failure, but  
Berlin is unlikely to aban-  
don the plan, which is con-  
sidered to mark the real  
beginning of the war.

Airmen Recalled  
COPENHAGEN, Nov. 8  
(Reuter).—According to  
the Berlin correspondent of  
the "Politikon," German  
soldiers of every category  
and Air Force officers who  
were granted leave after  
serving in Poland, have been  
recalled by telegram.

## WESTERN FRONT

## BIG NAZI AIR RAIDS

### Attacks Repulsed Over France

PARIS, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—  
The Germans have sent a great  
number of planes on reconnais-  
sance over the allied lines and  
into the interior of France.

The Allies replied by dis-  
patching several reconnaissance  
patrols into the interior of Ger-  
many.

On land there have been three  
German raids of some importance,  
in addition to the usual activity in  
No Man's Land.

In each case, the attackers were  
repulsed.

### "Usual Activity"

PARIS, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—A com-  
munique states that there was the  
usual activity at the front.

### Enormous Reserve

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—The  
general and strategic position of the  
war was outlined by Mr. Leslie Hor-  
belsh, the War Minister, at a private  
joint meeting of the Conserva-  
tive Party Members' Committee and  
the Army Committee.

The War Minister emphasised that  
in addition to the considerable forces  
already in France, there existed an  
enormous reserve at home and a  
largely augmented reserve in the  
Middle East and troops in India.  
Mr. Horbelsh also referred to  
the garrisoning of overseas stations  
by an increasing proportion of local  
troops, and added "23 divisions is  
not the limit of our land and we are  
looking forward to the arrival of  
Dominion contingents."

### R.A.F. Plane Interned

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"  
LUXEMBOURG, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—  
A British plane landed at Esch,  
Luxembourg, this morning.  
The pilot explained that he thought  
it was France.  
He was interned and his plane  
seized.

## Gas Mask's For Liner's Passengers

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"  
TOKYO, Nov. 8 (Domest).—Its pas-  
sengers provided with gas masks, the  
N.Y.K. liner Yamato Maru left Kobe  
on Wednesday afternoon for Europe.  
The vessel is carrying a cargo of  
10,100 tons.

Among the passengers is Mr. Renzo  
Savada, the new Japanese Ambassa-  
dor to France.

### French Ambassador Duo

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"  
SHANGHAI, Nov. 8 (UP).—It is  
officially announced that the French  
Ambassador, M. Henri Coombe, is  
leaving for Hanoi this afternoon  
aboard a Dutch steamer. He will  
meet the Governor of Indo-China,  
with whom he will discuss certain  
questions affecting China and Indo-  
China.

## Dutch & Belgian Mediation Proposal

### Britain To Give Consideration

LONDON, Nov. 8  
(Reuter).—Mr. Clement R.  
Attlee, the Labour Opposi-  
tion Leader, asked Mr.  
Chamberlain in the House  
of Commons to-day if he  
had any statement to make  
with regard to the commu-  
nication from King Leopold  
and Queen Wilhelmina.

The Prime Minister stated:  
"The communication is re-  
ceiving the careful consideration  
of His Majesty's Government. I  
am not in a position to make  
any statement upon it to-day."  
Mr. Chamberlain's statement was  
received with cries of "Hear, Hear!"

### Oso Powers Meet

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—  
The meeting of the Oslo Powers  
concluded to-day.  
No communique was issued.  
It is stated that technical questions  
of interest to neutral powers, have  
been discussed.

### London Comment

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—A  
special communique issued to-day  
makes reference to the Belgo-Dutch  
peace move.  
The following are extracts from  
the "Times" editorial on the sub-  
ject.  
"Our minimum terms are stereo-  
typed in the Premier's words 'our  
purpose is well known.'"

"It is to redeem Europe from the  
perpetual and recurring fear of  
German aggression, and to enable  
the peoples of Europe to preserve  
their independence and liberties,  
and it is certain that in no cir-  
cumstances could this declaration  
of policy be compromised."

"It is necessary to add that we are  
pledged not to treat for peace with-  
out participation by the Government  
of Poland.  
"It is no reflection on the dis-  
interested character of the Queen's  
and King's desire for peace to sur-  
mise that the moment chosen may  
have some connection with current  
rumours of the danger to the neu-  
trality of their countries."

### Ominous Accusations

"Each is ominously accused by  
German propaganda of unethical  
conduct, the one in tolerating a free  
press which dares to criticise German  
policy, and the other in acquiescing  
in the exercise by Britain of  
blockade rights allowed by inter-  
national law.  
"Observing the fate of other small  
countries on German borders, they  
can scarcely help wondering with  
foreboding what these charges  
portend."

The special commentary adds that  
the German threat of an invasion of  
Holland is perhaps prompted by the  
joint peace proposal from the King  
of the Belgians and the Queen of  
Holland.

Dutch flooding would be a con-  
siderable, but not an insurmountable  
obstacle to a rapid German advance  
which would entail the occupation  
of positions with shorter lines of at-  
tack upon Britain.

### Peace Move "Torpedoed"

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"  
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—  
German officials stated to-night  
that the Dutch-Belgian peace move  
have been "spontaneously tor-  
pedoed" by Lord Halifax's speech  
last night.

Brief extracts from the speech  
were published in German news-  
papers, accompanied by violent at-  
tacks, as often directed against Lord  
Halifax's person as his words.  
Dutch journalists seeking the re-  
action to Queen Wilhelmina's new  
move were told that the discouraging  
PLEASE Turn To Page 5.

## Attempt On Life of Fuehrer Kills Many Nazis

# HITLER ESCAPES DEATH IN MYSTERY EXPLOSION



HITLER—  
a photograph taken at Munich

## Famous Beer Cellar Is Scene Of New Attempt

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

MUNICH, Nov. 8, (UP)—Hitler  
narrowly escaped death to-day.

An explosion, the cause of which has not yet been  
ascertained, occurred at the famous beer  
cellar of the Buergerbrau Keller in Munich  
shortly after the Fuehrer's departure, follow-  
ing a conference with his war chiefs.

Several people were killed but it is confirmed that  
Hitler is unhurt.

### EXPLOSION FOLLOWS SPEECH

Hitler gave a broadcast speech from Munich  
at 7 p.m. (GMT). He spoke from the beer cellar  
in the Buergerbrau Keller, from where the Nazi  
Party was launched.

The explosion occurred in the beer house shortly  
after Hitler had departed. The cause of the explosion  
has still not been determined.

### MINISTRY SECRET

The attack upon Hitler's life failed because he had  
already left when the explosion occurred.

It is, therefore, not clear whether the explosion was  
an attempt to assassinate the Fuehrer.

The Berlin Propaganda Ministry stated that it has  
not yet any direct information regarding the explosion,  
but hoped to know the complete story soon.

### ESCAPED BY MINUTES

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

MUNICH, Nov. 8 (UP)—Hitler escaped the blast by  
minutes.

It completely shattered the Buergerbrau cellar where  
he finished his speech at 9.08 p.m.—27 minutes before the  
explosion.

The Police now admit that the  
blast was caused by an "explosive  
body" and not by a defective boiler.

According to the D.N.B.  
(German official News Agency)  
Hitler left immediately by  
special train.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Herr Rudolf  
Hess, and other prominent people  
were present.  
Several hundred people were jam-  
ming the beer hall and a  
narrow balcony surrounding the room  
on three sides.  
Hitler spoke from a small stage at  
one end of the room.  
Thursday's parade from the Cel-  
lar to the monument of the 18  
Nazis who died in the putsch has  
been abandoned.

Six Killed; 60 Hurt  
BERLIN, Nov. 8 (UP).—The Pro-  
PLEASE Turn To Page 5.

## FREEDOM AT SEA

### British Conquest Of Nazi U-Boats

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—  
A special commentary on the  
war situation issued to-day  
states that the dominating  
factor in the war at sea is the  
failure of the German attack on  
seaborne commerce to achieve  
the results upon which the whole  
of the German war plan hinged.

It was expected that the  
initial blow at Britain's mari-  
time trade would inflict losses on  
the scale of April, 1917, the  
sinkings thereby causing an acute  
shortage and disorganisation of  
British supplies and industry, causing  
public consternation calculated to  
force the British Government to  
accept German terms for a cessation  
of the war.

### Expectations Unrealised

Germany expected to achieve this  
in the first fortnight of the war  
before the British had time to  
organise any efficient defence of her  
widely scattered maritime interests.  
For this reason Germany had  
numbers of U-boats stationed on  
the ocean trade routes for the outbreak  
of war, and the first sinking was  
PLEASE Turn To Page 5.

## Hitler Launches Usual Tirade Against Britain

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

MUNICH, Nov. 8 (UP).—"Germany will never  
capitulate!" Thus declared Hitler, in a radio broadcast  
speech to-day from the beer cellar which was the scene of  
his famous 1923 putsch.

He said he has given orders to prepare for a five-year  
war.

He derided British war aims  
and declared that Germany will  
reply "in a language that Britain  
will understand."

"We have developed all German  
resources to the last detail. They  
will never lay us low economically  
or militarily.  
There can be only one victor—

## "Will Fight German Navy with Ships They Claim To Have Sunk"

## BRITISH CHALLENGE TO NAZI WARSHIPS

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons  
to-day further details of the loss of the Royal Oak at Scapa  
Flow were given by Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the  
Admiralty, when he delivered another statement on the war at  
sea.

## SINCERITY EULOGISED

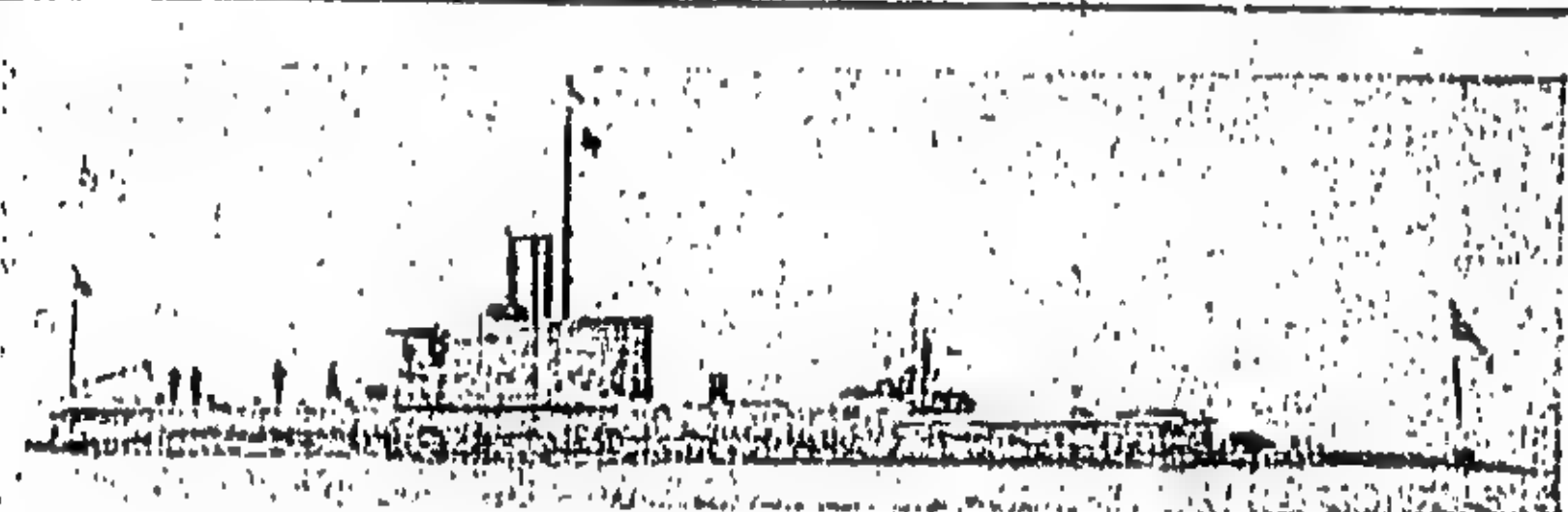
### Frank Statements By British Admiralty

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—  
In the House of Commons, Mr.  
A. V. Alexander, Opposition  
Labour, and a former First Lord  
of the Admiralty, paid tribute to  
the sincerity, candour and frankness  
of Mr. Winston Churchill's statement  
which, he said, was a distinct contrast  
in nature and content to the kind of  
naval bulletins manufactured from  
time to time by Admiral Eric Raeder.  
Referring to the loss of the Royal  
Oak, Mr. Alexander said he was  
satisfied that Mr. Churchill was doing  
all that was humanly possible to make  
the defences at Scapa Flow so  
immune from further attack as to  
avoid as far as possible a repetition  
of the disaster.

### Less Than In 1914

While they regretted the loss of the  
Courageous, the Royal Oak and the  
Oxley, the losses were very much less  
PLEASE Turn To Page 5.



H.M. SUBMARINE OXLEY

## H.M. Vessel Blows Up: Only 2 Survivors

## 53 DIE IN H. M. SUB. EXPLOSION

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Nov. 8 (UP).—The Admiralty announces  
that four officers and 49 men have been killed aboard  
H.M.S. Oxley, the 1,872-ton submarine which was pre-  
sented to the Royal Navy in 1931 by the Australian  
Commonwealth.

The disaster has been hushed up by the Admiralty,  
and occurred "several weeks  
ago."

It is understood that there  
were only two survivors of the  
entire complement aboard the  
lost submarine.

Among the casualties are Lieuten-  
ant R. P. Coppinger, Lieut. F. K.  
Manley, Sub. Lt. W. H. Palmer and  
Warrant Engineer R. W. C. Robert-  
son.

Lieut. Coppinger was well  
known in Hongkong where, until  
early this year, he was attached  
to H.M. submarine Regent.  
A notice of his obituary, which  
stated that he had died "on War  
Service" was published as an adver-  
tisement in Hongkong papers on  
November 1.

Lt. Coppinger, who was 29 years  
of age, is survived by his widow,  
Mrs. Nancy Coppinger, who was also  
well known in the Colony. He was  
PLEASE Turn To Page 5.

## BAIT FOR NEUTRALS

### Nazis Want Them To Pull Out Chestnuts

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8 (Reu-  
ter).—The Berlin correspondent  
of a Netherlands paper reports  
that Germany is trying to get  
neutrals to make a test case of the  
British blockade.

The latest idea is to have a  
Netherlands steamer defy  
British blockade control orders  
and refuse to stop—in order to  
see what would happen.

## LATEST

See Back Page For  
Further Late News

## DARDANUS MISSING

### No Word Of Fate Of Air-Liner

No further word has been re-  
ceived of the welfare of Imperial  
Airways' Dardanus, which, as  
far as is known, was fired on  
yesterday on her way from  
Hongkong to Bangkok and forced  
to land on the small Japanese-  
occupied Wake Island in the  
Gulf of Tongking. She had five  
people aboard.

The Government of the Colony has  
now taken charge of the matter and  
has made representations to the  
Japanese Naval Authorities in Shang-  
hai. No reply has yet been received,  
though an early reply is hoped for.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

### 25 words \$2.00 for 3 days prepaid

### WANTED KNOWN.

**ELECTRIC** Refrigerators for sale or hire: efficient service guaranteed. For particulars apply Domestic Engineers, Ltd., 22, Des Voeux Road Central, first floor, or Phone 23504.

### PROFESSIONAL

**DAVE HARVEY** and Phyllis Dyer now appearing at Hongkong Hotel will teach a limited number of pupils. All forms, ballroom and tap dancing by appointment.

### FOR SALE.

"HONGKONG AS REVEALED BY THE CAMERA" Second Edition. Over 60 excellent views of the Colony. Price \$1.50. Obtainable at Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Hongkong Travel Bureau or from the Publisher, South China Morning Post, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

### APARTMENTS TO LET.

**APARTMENTS:** Well appointed two room apartment, private bath, kitchen and verandah. Also cheerful single room with private bath and verandah. Room Service. Box 659, "Hongkong Telegraph."

### G. R.

**PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS** of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 13th day of November, 1939, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Repulse Bay, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

### PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Area in Acres	Upset Price
1	Lot No. 411	North East of Repulse Bay, between Lot No. 404, South Bay Road, and Repulse Bay.	N. 127° 15' E. 100 feet. E. 100 feet. S. 127° 15' W. 100 feet. W. 100 feet.	About 16,000	0.364	\$4,000
As per sale plan.						

### CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**

### Steamship

Bringing Cargo from Dunkirk via Haiphong. Consignees are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before 12th November, 1939, or they will not be recognized. Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyor Messrs. Goddard and Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, 7th November, 1939.

Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when any dutiable goods are examined by the Company's Surveyors. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

R. OHL, Agent.

### Socony Transfer Their Tankers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey stated that at least six of their tankers were transferred to the Panama flag in the past six weeks. A further nine are changing.

**ROOM-BATH**  
METROPOLITAN  
CENTRAL CLEAN  
COMFORTABLE

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### BANK HOLIDAY.

In accordance with Government Ordinance, The Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Saturday, the 11th November, 1939. Hongkong, 8th November, 1939.

### G. R.

**PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS** of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 13th day of November, 1939, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at La Salle Road, Kowloon Tsai, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

### PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Area in Acres	Upset Price
1	Lot No. 240	New Kowloon Island	N. 127° 15' E. 100 feet. E. 100 feet. S. 127° 15' W. 100 feet. W. 100 feet.	About 16,000	0.364	\$4,000
As per sale plan.						

### G. R.

**PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS** of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 13th day of November, 1939, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Tai Hang Road, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

### PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Area in Acres	Upset Price
2	Lot No. 5710	Inland Lot	N. 127° 15' E. 100 feet. E. 100 feet. S. 127° 15' W. 100 feet. W. 100 feet.	About 16,000	0.364	\$4,000
As per sale plan.						

### NOTICE

### Goodrich

announce the appointment of

**Dodwell & Co., Ltd.**

as

**SOLE DISTRIBUTORS**

for

Hong Kong & Provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechuen.

FOR ALL

**GOODRICH PRODUCTS**

## Exchange At A Glance

SELLING	BUYING
T.T. London ..... 1/2 1/2	4 m/s L/C London ..... 1/3 1/4
Demand Do. .... 1/2 1/2	4 m/s D. do. .... 1/3 1/4
T.T. Shanghai ..... 2/70	4 m/m L/C U.S. .... 25 1/4
T.T. Singapore ..... 52 1/4	4 m/s France ..... 11 1/2
T.T. Japan ..... 103 1/4	30 d/s India ..... 84 1/2
T.T. U.S.A. .... 24 1/2	U.S. Cross rate in Lon. .... 4.02
T.T. Manila ..... 40 1/2	U.S. Cross rate in N.Y. .... 3.91
T.T. Batavia ..... 44	
T.T. Bangkok ..... 140 1/4	
T.T. Saigon ..... 108	
T.T. Franco ..... 10.50	
T.T. Switzerland ..... 100 1/4	
T.T. Australia ..... 1/0 1/2	

## H.K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS	INSURANCES
H.K. Banks ..... 1,350 s.	Canton ..... 205 b.
H.K. Banks (Lon. Reg.) ..... 485 n.	China Union ..... 400 sa.
H.K. Banks (H.K. Reg.) ..... 485 n.	China Union ..... 400 sa.
Chartered ..... 84 n.	H.K. Fire ..... 170 n.
Mercantile, A. & B. ..... 27 1/2 n.	
Mercantile, C. & E. .... 11 1/4 n.	
East Asia ..... 71 b.	

### SHIPPING

Douglas ..... 70 b.	DOCKS ETC.
Standard ..... 12 n.	Docks ..... 10 1/2 n.
Indo-China ..... 12 n.	Providents ..... 4.10 sa.
Indo-China, D.S. .... 30 n.	New Eng. Sh. .... 14.40 n.
Shell (Barrers) s/- ..... 87 1/2 n.	Sh. Docks Sh. .... 204 n.
Waterboats ..... 8.10 n.	

### DOCKS ETC.

Wharves ..... 10 1/2 n.	MINING
Docks ..... 10 1/2 n.	Kallian s/- ..... 19/-
Providents ..... 4.10 sa.	Raubus ..... 0.75 n.
New Eng. Sh. .... 14.40 n.	Venz. Gold ..... 4 n.
Sh. Docks Sh. .... 204 n.	H.K. Mines ..... 3 1/2 Cts. n.

### LANDS

Hotels ..... 4 1/2 n.	UTILITIES
Lands ..... 32 1/2 n.	Trams (old) ..... 7.40 n.
Land 4% Deb. .... par. n.	Pork Trams (new) ..... 3.30 n.
Shai Lands Sh. .... 10.30 n.	Star Ferries ..... 6 1/2 n.
Humphreys ..... 74 n.	Y. Ferries ..... 22 1/2 n.
H. K. Realties ..... 4.25 n.	China Lights (old) ..... 7.60 n.
Chinese Estates ..... 100 n.	China Lights (new) ..... 4 1/2 n.

### INDUSTRIALS

Cold. Macg. (ord.) Sh. .... 14 n.	STORES, &c.
Cold. Macg. (Proc.) Sh. .... 13 n.	Dairy Farms (old) ..... 19 1/2 n.
Canton Ice ..... 1 n.	Dairy Farms (new) ..... 19 1/2 n.
Cements ..... 15/15.10 n.	Watsons ..... 7.90 b.
H.K. Ropes ..... 4.00 n.	Kane, Crawfords ..... 7 1/2 n.
	Shires ..... 1.40 n.
	Wing On (H.K.) ..... 1.41 n.
	Powell, Ltd. .... 1 n.

### COTTON MILLS

Ewo Sh. ..... 22 n.	MISC.
Shai Cotton Sh. .... 17 1/2 n.	H. K. Entertainments ..... 0 b.
Zongxing Sh. .... 42 n.	Constructions (old) ..... 1.55 n.
Wing On Textiles Sh. .... 48 1/2 n.	Constructions (new) ..... 1 n.
	Whar Piling ..... 8 1/2 n.
	Ch. Govt. 8% 1925 ..... 62 1/2 n.
	G. Bonds ..... 100 n.
	H.K. Govt. 4% Loan ..... 97 s.
	H. K. Govt. 3 1/2% Loan ..... 147 b.
	Murmans (Lon.) s/- ..... 4/-
	Murmans (H.K.) s/- ..... 4/-

### CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

**SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**

### Steamship

Bringing Cargo from Marseilles via Saigon. Consignees are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before 18th November, 1939, or they will not be recognized. Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyor Messrs. Goddard and Douglas in the presence of the consignees at 10.00 a.m. on Monday, 13th November, 1939.

Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when any dutiable goods are examined by the Company's Surveyors. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

R. OHL, Agent.

## LOWERING THE STARS AND STRIPES

## U.S. SHIP TRANSFER

### No Violation Of Act. Says Officials

### SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

### WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (UP).

The U. S. Maritime Commission has prepared a memorandum for President Roosevelt regarding the proposed transfer of eleven American ships to the Panamanian registry. The memorandum claims that the transfer will not violate the Neutrality Act.

It will be delivered to the President on his return to Washington, or transmitted to Hyde Park if he so requests.

### Request Held Up

In the meantime, the Commission is holding the United States Line's request for the transfer in abeyance. The memorandum is in response to President Roosevelt's request for information.

It is reported to deal with two basic questions, firstly, the effect of the transfer on national defence and, secondly, the possibility of foreign governments endeavouring to purchase entire fleets of American merchantmen.

Maritime Commission officials state that the vessels in question are at least 17 years old. As the economic life of a ship is normally 25 years, they could be utilised only as a last resort for national defence.

The Commission will reject any attempt by foreigners to buy fleets of American ships.

### Polish Prisoners Set To Work

### SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

### AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8 (Reuter).

It is officially announced in Berlin that 200,000 prisoners were being employed as agricultural labourers.

### Poles In London

### SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

### LONDON, Nov. 8 (UP).

The Polish Prime Minister, General Sikorski, and Foreign Minister, August Zaleski, will arrive in London early next week as guests of the British Government.

On the evening of arrival they will be guests at an official banquet, with Mr. Chamberlain presiding.

The next day they will be received by the King.

During their visit, both will confer with Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Halifax and the Defence Minister.

### SHARP ADVANCE BY P. & O. BONDS

### SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

### LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).

The chief feature of to-day's quiet markets was the sharp advance of "Peninsular and Oriental" bonds from 21/4 to 22/0 on general satisfaction at the announcement of a final dividend of three per cent. together with a cash bonus of 1 1/2 per cent. making the year's total of distribution 4 1/2 per cent. compared with eight per cent. of the previous year.

Far Eastern bonds again were firm and gilt-edged securities were easier by a fraction owing to the lack of demand.

Wall Street was easy.

### Contraband Seizes More Nazi Goods

### SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

### LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).

In the week ending November 4, the British Contraband Control detained 18,500 tons of goods apparently destined for Germany, including 11,500 tons of cereals seized from German merchant vessels, captured by the Navy.

Several neutral ships were permitted to sail with items of cargo which, it was decided, should not be seized on condition that the items were returned to the United Kingdom at the first opportunity.

### Homage To Man Who Defied Germans

### SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

### BRUSSELS, Nov. 8 (UP).

There was a continuous procession throughout the morning past the body of Burgomaster Max.

The body is lying in state in the town hall amidst masses of flowers. The King paid homage at 12.30 p.m.

### PACT RATIFIED

### ANKARA, Nov. 8 (Reuter).

The National Assembly unanimously ratified the Anglo-Franco-Turkish Pact amid acclamations.

### SALE OF WORK

The Women's Guild of the Hongkong Union Church wishes to thank all those who contributed to the success of their sale of work, which was held in the Church Hall on Friday.

## PETITION PRESENTED

### Manila, Nov. 8.

Representatives of five local groups, including the Congress for Democracy and Collective Security, presented Mr. Sayre, United States High Commissioner, with three volumes containing 48,000 signatures urging the United States to enact an anti-Japanese embargo.

Mr. Sayre promised to transmit the request to Washington.

Regarding the group's campaign advocating a boycott of Japanese goods all over the Philippines, Mr. Sayre said that the legal status of such a boycott movement could only be decided by the Department of State, pending which the local laws applying to boycotts will apply. The committee of ten comprised Filipino, American and Chinese representatives of Congress Democracy, Collective Security League for Defence of Democracy, Friends of China, Youth League of the Philippines and Chinese Y.M.C.A.

The signatures to the petition which they presented were obtained during the recent exhibition of Chinese.

### NO APPEAL TO AMERICA

### WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).

Mr. Cordell Hull, the American Secretary of State, stated to-day that the Belgian and Dutch governments had not made any direct communication to the United States regarding their joint peace appeal, nor were the United States requested to collaborate and participate in the effort to end war.

### Message To Roosevelt

### SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

### LONDON, Nov. 8 (UP).

The British National Peace Council has called President Roosevelt: "We appeal to you to use your influence in any of the ways open to insure the success of the Dutch-Belgian offer of mediation."

## STOCK MARKET REPORT

### Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary issued 12.30 p.m. yesterday.

Although enquiries are still around, the "morning" efforts were not productive of anything spectacular. The turnover was again of moderate dimensions, though on a slightly more generous scale than yesterday.

### Bank of East Asia 37 1/2

### Union Ins. \$300

### Douglases 270

### Docks 18 1/4

### Providents 4.05

### Lands 32 1/2

### Realities 34 1/2

### Yumati Ferries 22 1/2

### China Lights (Old) \$7.00

### China Lights (New) \$4.75

### Electricity 40 1/4

### Telephones (Old) 22 1/2

### Dairy Farms (Old) 19 1/4

### Watsons 7.00

### Cements 15 1/4

### Dairy Farms (Old) 20

### H.K. Govt. 3 1/2% Loan 97

### Union Ins. \$400

### Providents 4.10

### Lands 32

### Tramways 16

### Cements 15

### Dairy Farms (Old) 20

### H.K. Govt. 3 1/2% Loan 97

### Union Ins. \$400

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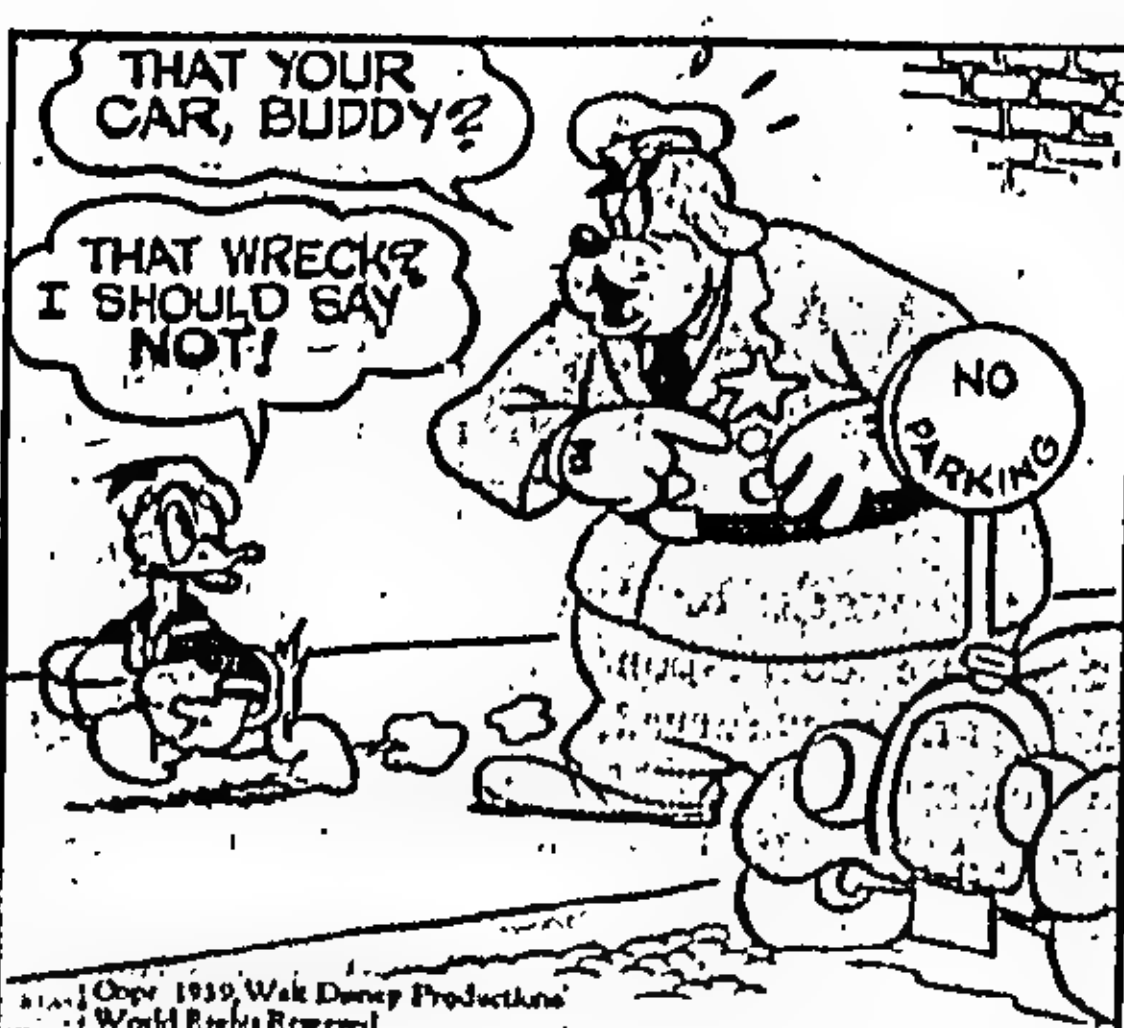
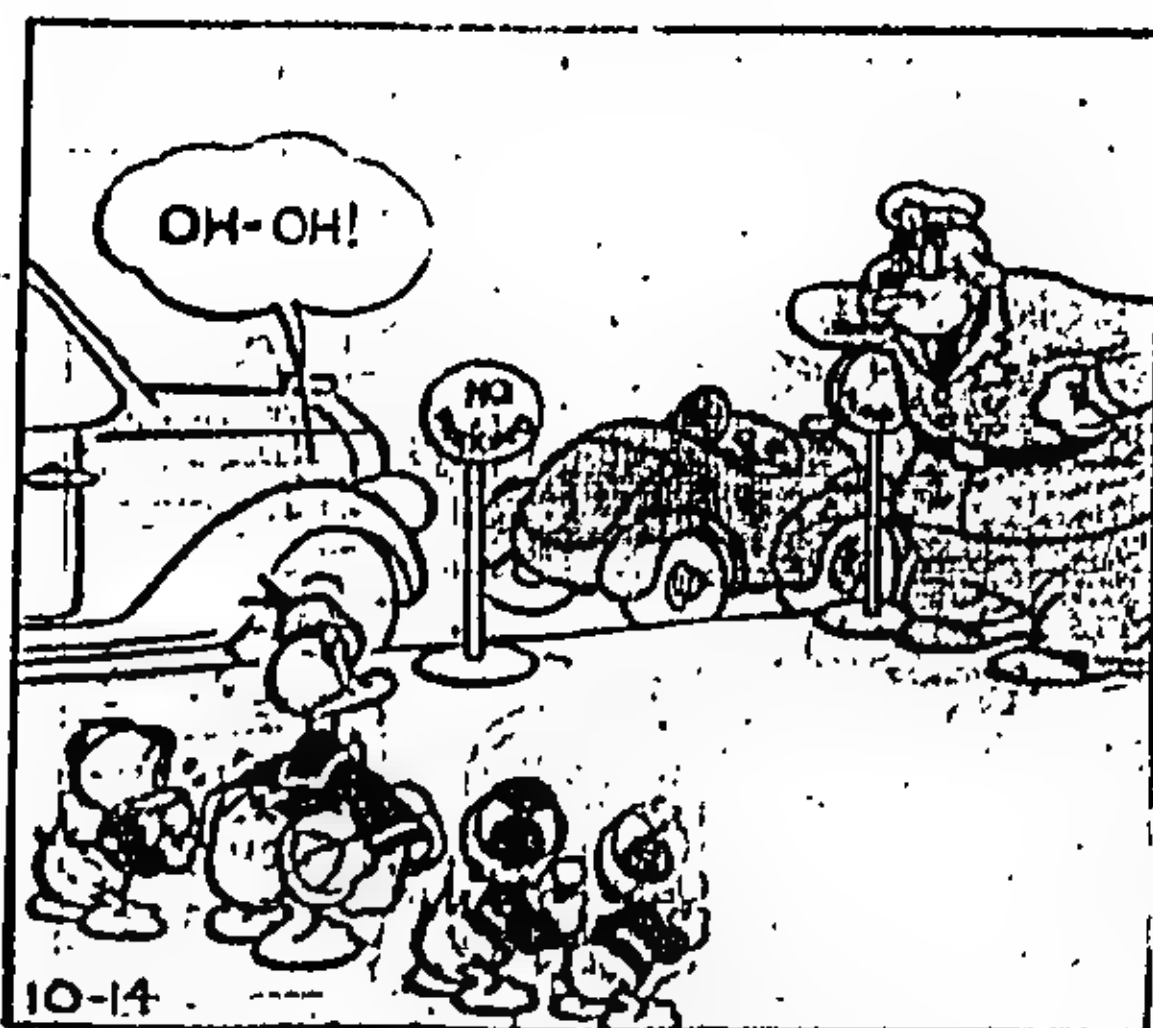
### Tramways 16

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# LIFE WITH THE ROYAL AIR FORCE IN FRANCE

ON THE BRITISH AIR FRONT, Somewhere in France.

IT has been my privilege to spend three days on the Western Front where the Royal Air Force and other troops are active. Those at home may rest assured that all's well.

Where I have been and precisely what I have been cannot be stated.

But the fact remains that the command of the air lies with the Royal Air Force and their French comrades.

The distance of one point I visited from the Siegfried Line is less than a quarter of that separating our home air bases from Heligoland.

The R.A.F. is there and in many other places. And it is busy.

There are the men who photographed the Siegfried Line sometimes from less than 6000 ft. altitude and who were not fired upon.

There are others who engaged the first German aircraft over German territory and established a definite ascendancy over the enemy.

Some who left their base have not returned following the latest dog-fights over enemy territory, as must be inevitable in air warfare.

It is deeply gratifying to deal with the daily life of our airmen "somewhere in France," and of our other troops and their French comrades-in-arms. You would find our men cheerful and happy despite autumnal mists and chilly nights.

All live in the most comfortable of billets, some work in wigwams and some in machine-gun emplacements or trenches. They take turn and turn about living the life of Redskins, or perhaps one may say of grown-up Boy Scouts camping out. Let me describe one British airfield in France. It may be anywhere between Calais and Cannes or Bordeaux and Strasbourg.

### Camouflaged Plant

It is a vague sort of landing ground which even a hawk could not identify from the air.

There are many like this, and there is one where five and a half miles of aircraft—nature not to be

specified—are tucked away here and there out of sight of prying eyes.

The ground plant is skilfully camouflaged; radio equipment is invisible; seeking headquarters is like looking for a needle in a haystack; the men bathe in a hidden stream—and their straw wigwams and dazle-painted tents only they themselves can find.

Our troops have adopted themselves admirably to life in France. Nothing has been neglected or overlooked.

The Roman Catholic chaplain of one important air group told me that every Sunday he was holding joint services for Catholics and non-Catholics. Officers and men of all denominations attend it side by side.

There were no regular church parades and attendance at the French church where the Sunday services were held was entirely voluntary. A wing commander at another village was extremely gratified at the manner in which the church parade problem had been solved. Through the good offices of the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris and the goodwill of the village priest it has been arranged that Church of England services be held in the 13th century Roman Catholic church. The service is taken by the Church of England chaplain.

### Interpreter Not Needed

There are many other aspects of the life of the British Army in France. One which arouses some

## As They See It Abroad



"We can soon put him back if nothing happens."

astonishment among French people is that about 80 per cent. of the R.A.F. officers speak French excellently.

A very large number of N.C.O.s and men also make themselves readily understood and have little need of interpreters. Everything therefore works smoothly.

At another point the modern British Army travelling cookhouses were busy in a wood. The biscuit store had been chalked with a notice "Patisserie generale."

Announcements in English that coffee, tea and tobacco are obtainable are to be found outside many village cafes.

The R.A.F. is legitimately proud of its work over the Siegfried Line and is prepared to go anywhere and do anything.

### One Complaint

It keeps merry and bright when off duty and its co-operation with the French Air Force is perfect.

## Germans Interned On Falkland Isles

A BRITISH warship has landed 33 Germans at the Falkland Islands, where they have been interned, states the Ministry of Information. They were among the crew of the Carl Fritzen, which the Royal Navy dealt with the day after war was declared.

The Carl Fritzen, which was sunk in the Atlantic was a 5,593 tons vessel owned by J. Fritzen and Sons, and was bound from Holland to Canada or Buenos Aires. She was built at Chepstow, Mon., in 1920.

## NEW MEDICAL DISCOVERIES ABOUT INDIGESTION

Relief—quick relief—is your one overwhelming necessity when suffering from stomach pains and indigestion. That is why leading medical authorities—specialists, doctors, hospitals—recommend and specify "Disurated" Magnesia for even the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia, acid stomach and gastritis.

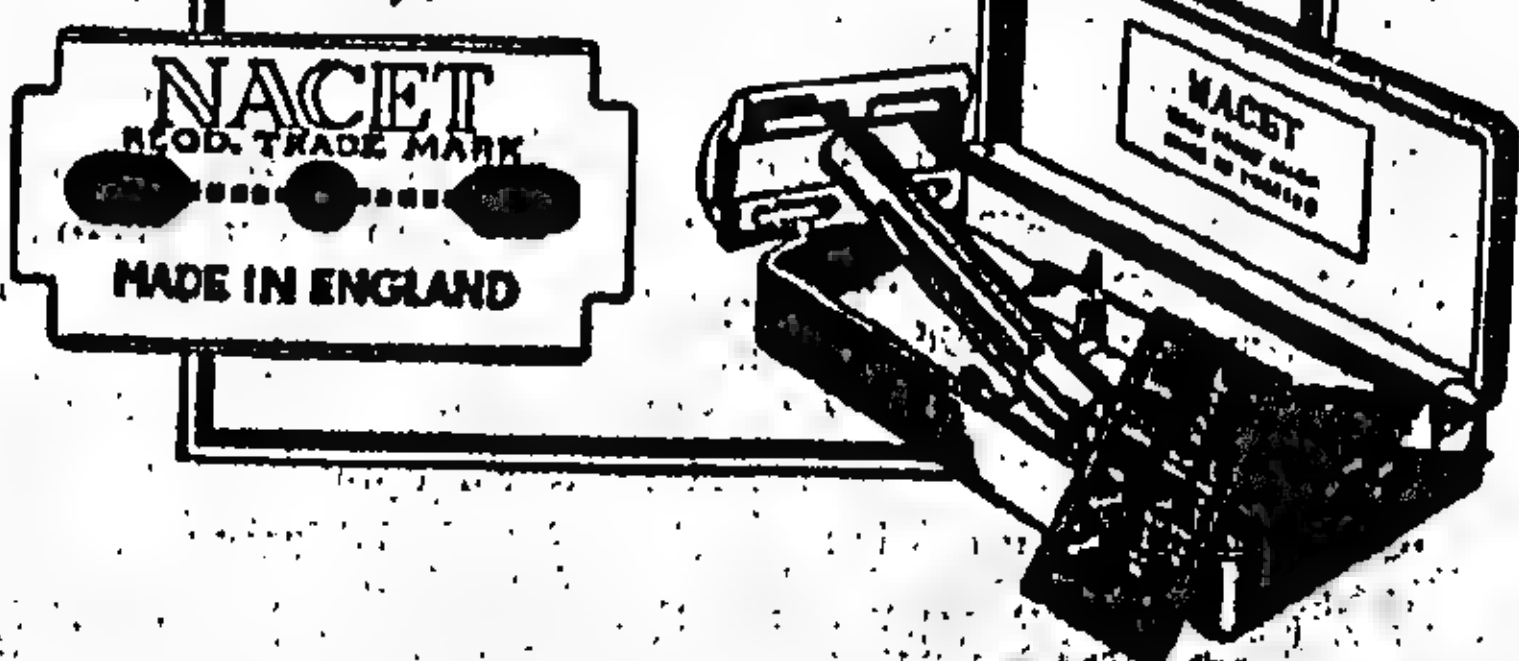
They know for they are in touch with the latest developments in medical practice that recent X-ray photographs of actual cases of indigestion, have proved "Disurated" Magnesia to be the quickest-acting and the most effective stomach remedy known to medical science.

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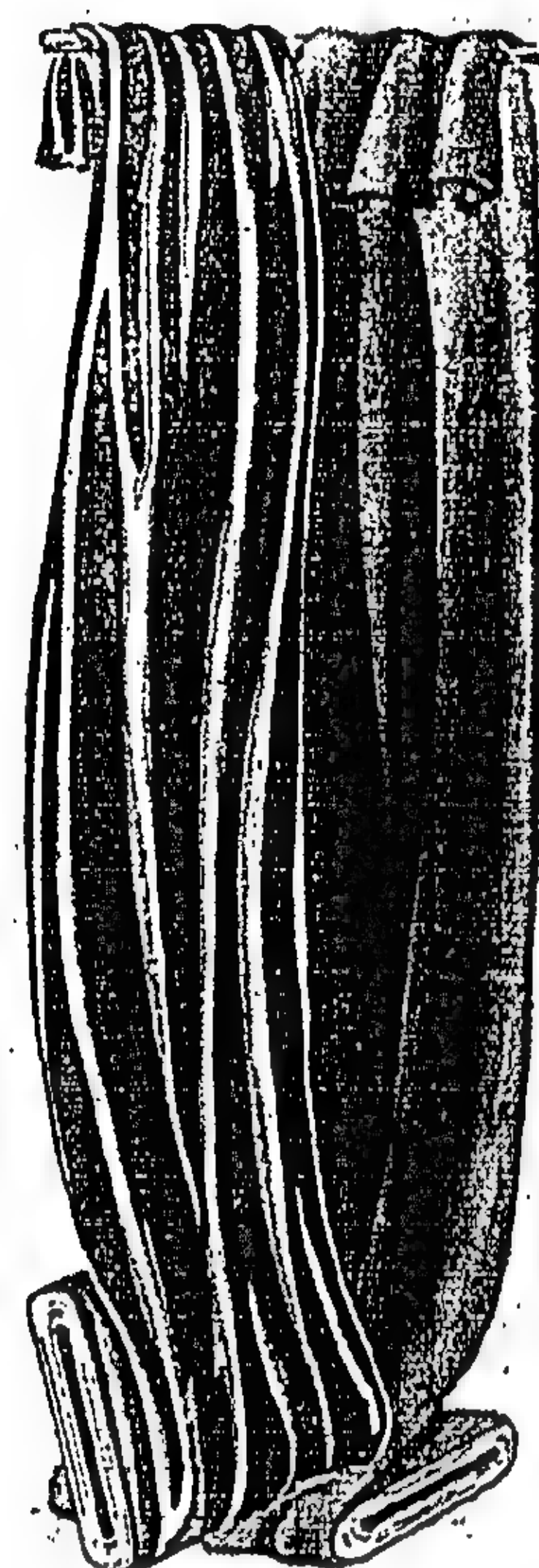
Get "Disurated" Magnesia powder or tablets from your chemist or store to-day—but always look for the oval "DISURATED" sign on every package if you want the quickest-acting stomach remedy known.

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- DA1435—When I Grow Too Old to Dream ..... Nelson Eddy.
- C2996—Happy Vienna ..... Viennese Waltz Orch.
- DA1392—Green Pastures ..... John McCormack.
- A Little Prayer for Me.
- C3025—Le Carnaval Romaine ..... Boston Promenade Orch.
- C3069—Medley of Rose Songs ..... Derek Oldham.
- C3129—Nalla ..... Viennese Waltz Orch.
- Narcissus.
- C2824—They Call Me Mimmi ..... Joan Cross.
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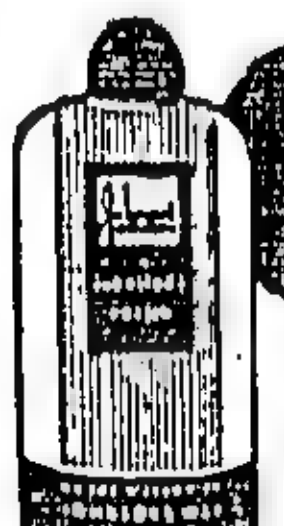


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November 9, 1939

#### Peace Offensives

THAT talk of peace should already resound above the guns on the Western Front is only one of the remarkable things about this war. That there should be this recurrent question of "peace offensives" is largely due to two factors:

1. The neutrals hold a balance of power. Russia, the United States and Italy—not to mention Japan, the Scandinavian states, Spain, Rumania, Hungary, Belgium, Latin America and the Netherlands—could almost dictate a peace. All have a tremendous interest in peace for all are profoundly affected. War has made collective insecurity so unattractive that they may be more ready to move collectively for such a "peace" as would provide some hope of security.

Russia so far has appeared to profit by war, but no other neutral has. And Moscow must be questioning seriously what further profit it can derive from hostilities. Italy apparently is convinced she can win more by peace than war, while the United States is awakening to the great dangers of continued war, whether or not she is able to keep out. Scandinavia sees the possibility of being encircled by submarines and made the economic vassal of Germany and Russia. More clearly than in the World War, it has become evident that neutrality will be difficult and dangerous.

The neutrals are not organised and may not agree on what would make a sound peace, but daily their interest in peace becomes clearer. And any proposal of terms which offered reasonable hope of genuine peace would enlist powerful neutral support.

2. There is in all countries a mental resistance to war which insists that before the fight goes farther there should be clearer definitions of what kind of peace will result. The British and French people—if not indeed the peoples of all the democracies—endorse Mr. Chamberlain's rejection of a "peace" which would merely consolidate a ruthless conquest and set the stage for further aggression by threats or violence. If there had been no efforts at appeasement the issue would be less clear, but Englishmen and Frenchmen who have lived through months of insecurity and outrage before war began would not call a mere return to that condition peace.

They sense in general terms what they are fighting for. But if they are to resist a peace offensive which might offer general disarmament and

## FORGOTTEN NEWS

A CORRESPONDENT, who has returned to England after a long residence abroad, has been making inquiries about a number of things that were prominent in the news before he left home.

"What happened," he asks, "about Joanna Southcott's box? What was the solution of the Hornsey poltergeist mystery? Is the Fat Boy of Peckham still alive?"

He has put these questions to one friend after another, and nobody seems to know the answers. There are probably hundreds of thousands of people living in England to-day who have never even heard of the Fat Boy of Peckham or of the Hornsey poltergeist or of the great Joanna Southcott herself.



The truth is, the public soon gets tired of a sensation as it gets tired of a music-hall song. Sensation grows cold with time, like love in the ballad:

O waly, waly, but love be bonnie

A little time while it is new; But when it is auld it waxeth cauld

And fadeth away like the morning dew.

It is impossible to go on being interested day after day even in the physical proportions of a Fat Boy. He suddenly recedes from the limelight, and his place is taken by some other nine days' wonder, such as the Quintuplets. Alas, I have already lost interest in the Quintuplets!

It may seem ungrateful to lose interest in this fashion in one who, like the Fat Boy, once filled our thoughts. How many thousands of breakfast tables he brightened in the days of his glory! Yet not one in a hundred of those who once gaped in wonder at his photograph could tell you that he grew up and married, that he worked in the films, and that, at the age of 32, his waist measurement had increased to four feet and a half.

The fact is, we have only a limited capacity for wonder. If you lived beside Niagara Falls you would gradually come to take them for granted and be able to look at them without any thrill of astonishment—perhaps, without the slightest interest.

Consider the fate of the Loch Ness Monster. What a figure he cut in the world's news a little over a year ago, and yet we have already ceased to care even whether he was real or not. Even those who live on the shores of Loch Ness, I imagine, have by this time ceased to look out nervously over the water for the sinuous splashing of this former prince of serpents.



Even where a sensational mystery remains unsolved, we become apathetic about it in time and are content not to know the solution. Many of the haunted-house mysteries are never solved, but who cares

have wide support in neutral countries. It may become necessary for their own countries to launch a counter-offensive and state in further detail the peace aims for which they fight. In Britain, before the war started, The Times and many individual spokes of such terms. They included features of justice and stability which could win the support of world opinion. On the one condition—that Hitlerism is abandoned—they would now make a splendid starting point for peace discussions.—Christian Science Monitor.

after the first week or two? Who, except the correspondent to whom I have referred, is interested to-day in "the Hornsey poltergeist?" It has had its day, and since then we have had plenty of other unsolved mysteries to puzzle us.

As for Joanna Southcott's box, some day, no doubt, it will be in the news again. It is not possible to be interested in the box all the time, but it is easy occasionally to revive one's interest in the religious faith of the people who believe that the box contains revelations that will save that world when it has been opened in the presence of 24 bishops.



Joanna, it may be thought by some, was a poor prophetess, since she did not foresee that the English bishops would refuse to take part in a "ridiculous" ceremony. One bishop did consent to be present at the opening of the box, and a few years ago a box, said to be "the" box, was duly opened at the Church House, Westminster. Alas, it contained no revelations, but there were found in it a dice-box, a lottery ticket, and a book called "The Surprise of Love, or An Adventure in Greenwich Park."

Followers of Joanna Southcott maintain, however, that it was the wrong box that was opened; and the Panacea Society was not long ago agitating for the opening of the real box in presence of the bishops. Another society, the Fishers of Men, however, object to making overtures to the bishops, believing that they are commanded to "stand valiantly in their own faith, and wait until the bishops call them and entreat them."

The public appears to be indifferent for the time being. It has had enough of the box, and only a change of policy on the part of the Archbishop of Canterbury could reawaken its interest.

Even in regard to matters that closely concern its well-being, the public passes quickly from excited interest to indifference. It is only a few years since everybody was reading about the wonderful cures said to have been effected through Dr. Abrams' "magic box." Eager as most people are to read about cures, however, they are really excited about cures only while they are novelties.



The Abrams' box, I imagine, has by this time vanished from the public memory to such an extent that very few people could tell you whether the claims made on its behalf were justified or not. Ordinary people simply ceased to care and have forgotten.

It is the same with Coue. For a year or two his faithcures were the talk of the world. The cures themselves may still be going on, but the public seems to be no longer interested in them or even in the question whether the Coue method produces the results claimed for it.

It is no wonder that the returned Englishman discovered that his fellow-countrymen had lost all interest in Joanna Southcott's box and the Hornsey poltergeist. The fickleness of the human race is beyond measuring. Its greed for novelty is as boundless. Even sea-serpents and quintuplets pall. This, I think, may be a rather good thing.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"You just follow me in, an' I ain't tellin' you what you're pinched for—gives you time to think up too many excuses!"

The Story Of —

## A Great Empire's Power

#### FACTS ABOUT THE EMPIRE

**BIGGEST** group of countries in the world.  
Area: 13,000,000 square miles.  
Population: 405,000,000.  
Population increase, 1911-1938: 80,000,000.  
Has 20 per cent. of the land surface of the world.  
Contains 22 per cent. of the world's population.  
Controls 31 per cent. of the world's shipping.

article. Meanwhile, let us ponder once more—the population—of the British Empire has grown in the short space of 25 years by 80,000,000 souls.

If you place this against the statement "the greatest Empire the world has ever known," does not the majesty of its truth awaken in you, as well as a solemn pride, a sense of urgent responsibility?

For the significance of the thing is that to the Empire has been added, in the course of nature, a population as great as the boasted millions of the Third Reich. All parts of the Empire have shared in the increase. South Africa, British Malaya, the Straits Settlements have almost doubled their populations. Canada's has increased from 7,200,000 to 11,120,000. Australia's from 4,445,000 to 6,866,000.

INDIA, "held" by about 50,000 troops, has increased hers from 302,005,000 to 339,110,000. With its pressure on the economic resources of the Empire, and its tax on the gigantic administrative machinery, this increase has created problems which only a race skilled in government could face unflinchingly. We have faced them, and if we have not solved them all, we have at least addressed ourselves to them with an energy and wisdom born of centuries of experience. Indeed, the smoothness with which the Empire has taken up these problems in its stride is sufficient proof of the vitality of its whole system of government, which is here democratic, there necessarily autocratic in the interests of the natives themselves.

The achievements of the British in India alone, culminating in the great federal scheme of self-government embodied in the India Bill, challenges comparison with those of any other race from the beginning of time. Beside it the conquests and administrative successes of the ancient Roman Empire seem no more than the work of a country count facing a problem. One needed another example from India, one that typifies the practical forms in which the Imperial genius of the British race expresses itself. It is the Lloyd barrage across the Indus. This noble and imperishable work of statecraft and engineering, the greatest in the world, will in time fertilise a region as big as the entire cultivated area of Japan.

WHEAT crops will be quadrupled, rice doubled. Over 1,000,000 more acres will grow cotton, and the crop will be trebled. At a cost of £15,000,000, the scheme employed nearly six years 40,000 men, and two are set out in a separate space in this

NOW we are not speaking of the Empire's prowess in war. Her achievements in peace provide a grander theme, a more absorbing and thrilling tale. Some stupendous facts are set out in a separate space in this

PLEASE Turn To Page 5.

# HITLER LAUNCHES UNUSUAL TIRADE AGAINST BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 1.)

"Where is the much vaunted freedom of peoples? Where are the promises regarding colonies? Where is the assurance of general rearmament? They are all lies!" he shouted.

## Attacks Churchill

Even more bitterly sarcastic, Hitler charged Britain with trying to separate the National Socialist Government from the German people. He attacked Mr. Winston Churchill repeatedly by name.

"If the British say now they are fighting to end war, then they should never have started it. We are convinced there will be war as long as there is no just division of the world's riches," he said.

World War, veterans laughed as their leader said: "Only in British mining regions, and only in their slums is there civilisation."

The British failure to protest against the Russian occupation of a large part of Poland showed "how little Britain is really interested in Poland's fate, the Fuehrer declared."

## Vehement Speech

MUNICH, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—In characteristically vehement terms, Hitler to-night gave what amounts to an answer to the Hague peace appeal by declaring that he had given Field Marshal Goering orders to prepare for a five years' war.

Hitler spoke in the famous beer cellar itself.

He started in a fatigued and hesitating voice and referred to the "terrible catastrophe" of the last war, but "the enemies then had only a weak government in Germany to face."

## Heavy Sarcasm

After a vituperative attack on Britain and a sarcastic reference to Britain's war aims, Hitler continued: "Britain is fighting to free the German people from militarism to such an extent that it will be unnecessary for Germany to carry arms, and thus make her liberation complete."

The German Chancellor said that the British Ministers declared that they would be glad to come to an agreement if they could trust the words of the German government.

"I could say exactly the same myself," pursued Hitler and he proceeded to accuse Britain of breaking the pledges made during the last war, in consequence of which Germany's army was unquelled and backed by people of a compact unity unparalleled in history.

## Only One Victor

If Britain started granting her own Empire full liberty by restoring freedom in India, we should have bowed before, he said.

In conclusion, Hitler declared that there would be one victor in this war. That would be Germany.

## FREEDOM AT SEA

(Continued from Page 1.)

within a few hours of the war declaration.

In the first fortnight of the war British shipping losses amounted to 27 ships totalling 151,000 tons. Even this was far short of the German expectation of exceeding the April losses in 1917, which amounted to 210 ships totalling 551,000 tons.

In April, 1917 the losses amounted to nearly ten per cent of the total clearances and arrivals, whereas the losses in this war have been little more than one per cent of total arrivals and clearances.

## Negligible Losses

By the end of the first fortnight of the war British maritime trade defence measures were beginning to operate and as a result British losses were greatly reduced. The average British losses in the last few weeks were only three ships a week, these losses being negligible in comparison with the volume of British mercantile trade operating—amounting to more than 18,000,000 tons.

In desperation Germany sent out the pocket battle ships Admiral Scheer and the Deutschland to act as commerce raiders, but as yet these ships have achieved practically nothing.

The reason is probably the British grip on supplies and of German shipping which might act as supply ships. German U-boats are now reluctant to attack convoys, and fall back on "laying mines in navigational channels and off the headlands. This is contrary to international law, which demands an announcement of mined areas."

## SINCERITY EULOGISED

(Continued from Page 1.)

than we suffered in the first nine weeks of the last war.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Liberal Opposition Leader, also said that they were grateful for Mr. Churchill's frankness and candour.

Many risks must be taken, and setbacks and disappointments will be unavoidable in the course of the war.

It was satisfactory to the whole House that Mr. Churchill should not have attempted to cover up mistakes made in the past or conceal from the House that an undue risk was taken at Scapa Flow.

"We are all more willing to accept that steps are being taken to restore to the anchorage at Scapa Flow its famous immunity from submarine attack," said Sir Archibald.

## Anglo-Bulgar Trade

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—It is officially announced that notes were exchanged between Lord Halifax and the Bulgarian Minister to London, embodying an agreement to facilitate Anglo-Bulgar trade and payments.

# BRITISH CHALLENGE TO NAZI WARSHIPS

(Continued from Page 1.)

which Scapa Flow had gained in the last war had led to a too easy valuation of the dangers which are present.

"An undue degree of risk was accepted both at the Admiralty and in the Fleet," he said. "No more striking measure of the strong sense of security against U-boats which covered Scapa Flow can be found than in the fact that after one torpedo had struck the Royal Oak, none of the vigilant and experienced officers conceived that it could be a torpedo."

"Danger from the air was the one first apprehended and large numbers of the crew took to their air-raid stations under the armour and were thereby, homed while at the same time the Captain and the Admiral were examining alternative possibilities of an internal explosion."

"It was in these conditions that the second volley of torpedoes was discharged."

## Learned Bitter Lesson

"The Admiralty, upon whom broad responsibility rests, are resolved to learn this bitter lesson, namely, that in this new war, with its many novel complications, nothing must be taken for granted and that every joint in the chain must be tested and strengthened so far as their resources and ingenuity allow."

"During this opening phase of the war, the Royal Navy have suffered greater loss of life than all other forces of the French and British, on sea, land and in the air combined."

"Every loss inflicted on us by the enemy has been at once announced. In addition, since the outbreak of war, one of our submarines, H.M.S. Oxley, has been destroyed by an accidental explosion in circumstances which made its publication inadvisable at the time."

## Gaining Mastery

"The war at sea in fact has been the only war which is proceeding at full scale but the House will not suppose that losses are the only events which are taking place at sea."

"What I told the House under much reserve six weeks ago I can now repeat with much more assurance, namely, that we are gaining definite mastery over the U-boat attack."

"In the second four weeks of war, British tonnage lost by enemy action, 72,000 tons, was less than half the amount lost during the first weeks and against that loss we may set 52,000 tons captured from the enemy, 27,000 tons purchased from foreigners and 57,000 tons of new built ships, leaving in these four weeks a net gain of 64,000 tons."

"During the first eight weeks of war, our net loss of tonnage has been less than .130 per cent."

"It is interesting to note that one of the most valuable of the recent prizes was captured from the enemy by the Art Royal, which the German wireless has sunk so many times."

## Churchill's Challenge

"When I recall the absurd claims that they have shouted to the world, I cannot resist saying that we shall be quite content to engage the entire German Navy, using vessels which at one time or another they had declared they had destroyed."

"More than 10,000,000 tons of cargo were brought into this country in the first eight weeks of the war and less than 250,000 tons had been lost."

"But over 400,000 tons of cargo consigned for Germany have been captured."

"Turning to the offensive against U-boats, Mr. Churchill said it was very difficult to give assured figures because many a marauder was sunk in deep water and left no trace behind."

"But it will be a fairly sound and conservative estimate that the losses of U-boats are between two and four in every week."

"We must assume that perhaps two new U-boats are added every week to the hostile strength and in the ten weeks of war this would be 20."

## A Warning

"At any rate, our expectation is that we must face 100 U-boats available in January whatever loss may occur in the interval."

"It will be seen, therefore, that a big unrelenting struggle lies before us."

"For this, our preparations are moving forward on the largest scale. Three times as many hunting craft are now at work as at the outbreak of war and very large reinforcements of vessels especially adapted to this task will flow in increasingly from the spring of 1940 onwards."

"Therefore it would seem that judged upon a material basis alone we may face the future with confidence."

"We are exposed to a form of attack justly considered abominable, but we are making successful headway against it."

## Losses Must Be Expected

"It must warn the House again that continual losses must be expected."

"No immunity can be guaranteed at any time."

"In addition to the U-boat attack, we have to face the menace of the surface raider."

"It is certain that one, possibly two, so-called pocket battleships have been out on the Atlantic trade routes during the last six weeks, but what is remarkable is that although these powerful vessels have been lying in wait for the stream of convoys crossing the Atlantic, they have not been able, or have not dared so far to make any capture worth considering."

Mr. Churchill struck a note of warning because an element of risk was never absent.

However, up to now not only had the U-boat campaign been controlled, but attacks by surface raiders, both by warships or armed merchantmen, had not developed in any serious way.

## Tribute To French Navy

Mr. Churchill spoke of the remarkable contribution of the French Navy

# DUTCH & BELGIAN MEDIATION PROPOSAL

(Continued from Page 1.)

reception in London and Paris "leaves little hope of success."

## Nazi Procrastination

The Nazis are clearly "reserving their formal reply until they had time to blame the democracies for the failure of the move."

The fact that Lord Halifax spoke only two hours after the Dutch-Belgian communique was issued is already being cited as another proof of "Britain's ruthless determination to continue the war at all costs."

## Halifax Speech No Reply

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—It is officially announced that the German Foreign Office had suggested that Lord Halifax's broadcast last night was to be regarded as a reply to the telegram from Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold to the King, published in London two hours earlier.

Lord Halifax, of course, had prepared his speech without any knowledge of such an offer of mediation, which, as Mr. Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons, was receiving the careful consideration of the Government.

## Appeals Rejected?

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".—BERLIN, Nov. 8 (UP).—Authoritative information which was made available to the foreign press says that as a result of their pact, both London and Paris have rejected the Belgium-Dutch peace initiative.

"There can be no great prospects for its success," the information said, and added: "The tolerant acceptance by certain neutral states of the attacks by the British armed forces only encourage London in its stubbornness. This, it is stated here, should give these neutral countries reason for thought."

## No Official Reaction

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".—THE HAGUE, Nov. 8 (UP).—Only preliminary reactions to the Belgian-Dutch peace efforts have so far been received and they offer no possibility of weighing the chances of their success, especially as no official reaction has been received.

Government circles hope that widespread discussions may commence, thus causing a slowly growing interest.

Well-informed quarters to-day assured the "United Press" that the peace offer is merely a "cri de coeur" caused through worry over the world situation in general, especially for the Dutch and Belgian nations in the midst of Europe's battleships.

The same sources emphatically declare that no threat has been uttered by any party against Holland and presumably not against Belgium because King Leopold and Queen Wilhelmina would be the last person to have so noble a gesture inspired by fear.

## M. Spaak Receives Envoys

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".—BRUSSELS, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—M. Spaak, the Belgian Foreign Minister, received the Dutch, Danish and Polish ministers this morning.

The topics discussed are not revealed.

# A GREAT EMPIRE'S POWER

(Continued from Page 4.)

towns had to be erected to accommodate them. And these men built nearly 2,000 bridges.

While these silent builders toiled in Sind, while a monumental and unparalleled structure of self-government has been given effect over the whole of India, carpenter, envious voices have been blighting about the Empire "tottering to its ruin." As long as we "totter" in this fashion mankind will be all the better for it.

Compared with such titanic "tottering" the slender basis of totalitarian regimes seem laughable. They are laughable when you reflect that such regimes cannot outlast the flimsy span of the life of one man.

# LONG-DISTANCE MARRIAGES

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".—BERLIN, Nov. 8 (UP).—The Minister of Justice Dr. Guertner and General Keitel have issued an order permitting long distance marriages with soldiers on active duty at the front.

The soldier must give his battalion commander written notice of his intention to marry, and the battalion commander will forward the notification to the registrar in the bride's home town.

The bride then goes to the registry office and gives similar notice of her desire to marry, whereupon the marriage is declared to be concluded.

# War Gift By Ranchers In South Africa

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".—LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—The Minister of Food has gratefully accepted the war gift of 1,000 head of sheep by the people of Janseville and district, Cape Province, South Africa.

and said that it seemed a wonderful thing that when France was making so great an effort upon land she should at the same time offer to the Allied cause so powerful reinforcement upon the sea.

Concluding Mr. Churchill said that he felt, after the ninth week of war, that as far as the sea was concerned, they might cherish good hopes that all was well.

# French Indo-China Lifts Restrictions

CHUNGKING, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—The French Indo-China Government's lifting of the restrictions governing the removal of Chinese goods from Hualing is welcomed by Chinese circles here as "further proof of the willingness of the French and Indo-China Governments to assist China in her war of resistance."

# Marshal Goering Claims To Be Humane:

BERLIN, Nov. 8 (UP).—In an informal conversation during a reception at the Russian Embassy, a correspondent asked Field Marshal Goering, "Do you believe the German air industry is as strong as the United States?" The latter replied, "If our work is only as strong as the United States, it would be very weak indeed."

Field Marshal Goering said that the general situation was exceedingly favourable to Germany.

Regarding the French claims that they had shot down many planes, he said, "Of course we lose a plane or two occasionally, but if the French are shooting down as many planes as they claim they are not our planes."

Field Marshal Goering said that the bombing of warships was very important and provides good practice.

Asked why they had not attacked more harbour works, Field Marshal Goering said, "I am humane." This, produced laughter, whereupon he said, "You should not laugh. I am serious when I say that I am really humane."

The Field Marshal talked lengthily and animatedly with the new Russian Ambassador, Belgian Ambassador, the wife of the Italian Ambassador and members of the Russian trade delegation.

# Afghanistan Conspiracy

Leaders Surrender To Government

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—All ringleaders of the abortive conspiracy, formed early in September, to start a rising in Afghanistan simultaneously at the outbreak of the European war have now surrendered to the Government.

The ringleaders, who are Afghan supporters of ex-King Amanullah, had previously fled from Kabul.

The collapse of their attempt to foment anti-Afghan riots from Tirah, the Khyber Pass, is regarded as greatly improving the situation in this area.

# HITLER ESCAPES DEATH IN MYSTERY EXPLOSION

(Continued from Page 1.)

pragmatic Ministry has issued the following bulletin on the explosion: "The Fuehrer arrived at Munich yesterday for a short visit in connection with the anniversary of the Old Guard."

"In place of Hess, the Fuehrer himself held speech at Burgerbrau."

"Since affairs of state forced the Fuehrer to return in the course of the night, he left Burgerbrau sooner than expected and he entered a train which was held in readiness."

"Shortly after this, an explosion took place in the Burgerbrau cellar, killing six Old Guards, and injuring 60."

"The attempted assassination (attendant) seems to be traceable to foreign instigation and has aroused fanatic indignation in Munich."

"In order to ascertain the perpetrators, a reward of 500,000 Reichmarks is offered."

"Owing to mutilation it is not known whether the Ministry's communication, says, 'attempted assassination' or 'attendant assassinations.'"

# 500,000 Marks Reward

BERLIN, Nov. 9 (Reuter).—Six were killed and 60 injured in an explosion in the beer cellar at Munich where Hitler made his speech last night shortly after Hitler's departure for Berlin states the official German news agency.

The outrage is stated to have been inspired by foreign agents and a reward of half a million marks is offered for the discovery of the instigators.

Hitler left the beer cellar earlier than originally intended as he was summoned back to Berlin by important state business.

# STATE ELECTIONS

Washington, Nov. 8.

The election in California and Ohio overwhelmingly defeated the old age pension plans, rejecting Mr. Home's \$50 a month for unmarried persons and \$80 for married over 60 by almost three to one.


New York State approved legalisation of the parimutuel betting. There were some Republican victories in Pennsylvania, which locally are hailed as a revolt, the forerunner of a Republican landslide in 1940 for the Presidency.

The Kentucky New Dealer, Mr. Keen Johnson, was re-elected as Governor.

Scores of cities and hundreds of sub-divisions all over the country elected outstanding personalities, of whom the Mayor of Detroit, Mr. Edward Jeffries, Jr., supported the Committee of Industrial Organisation, the Mayor of San Francisco, Mr. Ross McRoberts, the Mayor of Salt Lake City, Mr. A. B. Jenkins, the Mayor of Cleveland, Mr. Harold Burton, was re-elected, and the Mayor of Bridgeport, Mr. Jasper McLevy, was re-elected.—United Press.

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CHUNGKING, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—The French Indo-China Government's lifting of the restrictions governing the removal of Chinese goods from Hualing is welcomed by Chinese circles here as "further proof of the willingness of the French and Indo-China Governments to assist China in her war of resistance."



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## "Pilgrim's" Hockey Notes

# EXPERIMENTS WITH CORNER RULE

## Colony Clubs Should Give Trials To New Hockey Suggestion

AT A MEETING of the International Board in 1937, when a discussion ensued on the corner rule, a recommendation went forth to the four British governing bodies that further playing experiments should be undertaken with a view to adopting a practical scheme which would have the main support of the playing community.

Several suggestions were put forward, and the following proposal came from an Indian player:

"As a rule, the penalty hit should be taken ten yards from the post nearest the striker, and it is always found advantageous for the opponents to take the hit from the left."

THE first five players from the left should stand some one or two feet behind the goal-line, prepared for the rush. The centre-half should go slow as to follow and cover his forwards, and see where the ball is received. The left back, goalkeeper and right back, while standing in the goal, should be ready to face the hit. The right-half is to stand stationary, with right-in and right-outside forwards to rush to follow the ball if it escapes the attackers."

### WOMEN'S EXPERIMENT

TO give the attacking team a greater advantage, the system adopted by the All-England Women's Association was this:

On being awarded a corner, the attacking forwards lined the circle, as formerly, and the defence remained behind the "25" line, where the forwards of the defending side were waiting until the corner hit had been taken before moving.

This scheme provided that only six players instead of eleven could be in front of them. But in spite of this interesting experiment, goals proved to be just as scarce as under the existing corner rule.

### MORE FAVOURABLE SUGGESTION

THE chief suggestion, however, that appears to obtain approval is, viz., the ball to be hit from five yards on the goal-line, instead of the present ten yards; all defenders to be on the goal-line outside the further goal-post, with only the goal-keeper in defence of his goal.

### S'hai Rugby Captain Coming To H.K.?

It is rumoured that A. M. Kennedy, who captained Shanghai against Hongkong last year, is being transferred here in the near future. He will be a welcomed addition to the Club's pack, and cause further competition amongst the back row forwards for a place.

## KAI TAK RUGBY DEBUT



Bringing him down. An incident in the Kai Tak-Police rugby match played yesterday and won by the latter by three points to nil.—Ming Yuen.

## Police Win By Last Minute Try

(By "Fly-half")

IN A GAME which lacked many of the finer points of rugby, and in which lack of rudimentary knowledge was somewhat obvious, the Police defeated the newly-formed Kai Tak team by the narrow margin of three points—a try scored by Dempsey, who backed up well to take a pass from Taylor, who, when challenged a yard from the line, passed out to the forward to score.

Several games have been played at the Police ground, and although all have been in the nature of try-outs, it is not time proper posts were erected? Only soccer goalposts are provided, with the result that kicks are not taken and this rules out the granting of penalty kicks, a method of scoring which time and again is the deciding factor in the game, as witness the match between the Club and Royal Engineers.

Health, who generally plays among the back-row forwards, was yesterday featured at inside three to Taylor, who moved into the centre where he was far more use to his side.

In Hongkong, where there is, at present, a predominance of funky tackling by insides, Taylor should find it easy enough to break through and pave the way for scores. Certainly it is an experiment which is worth a trial.

Wall yesterday was his usual safe self. Dempsey and Cullinan were hard-working forwards.

The Kai Tak XV did exceptionally well, and will do better once some of the players get the hang of the game. They all had ball knowledge, and only require practice in game in order to understand the practical side of the rules. Torrey, for instance, an American football player, was inclined to wander into the thick of the battle instead of staying in his place in the three-line. Fowler was given few opportunities and likewise D. H. Stewart, the other wing three. Reynolds held Stewart well.

Wright, at full back, saved his team time and, again, was the best back on view. The halves, Bedell and Wakefield require more practice together. Fit. Lt. Taylor and Hynes were the outstanding forwards for the airmen, with Bennett hooking well.

J. S. Riddell refereed and the teams were: Kai Tak—P. O. Wright, George Fowler, Torrey, Fit. Lt. Taylor, D. H. Stewart, Bennett and Wakefield; Davis, Sgt. Ldr. Bennett, Stockholm, Hynes, Forbes, Galt, Fit. Lt. Taylor and Gale.

### Club 9 R. Engineers 8

CLUB "A" turned out three players who have played for the 1st XV in Walkden, Taylor and Needham. Owing to the absence of Rutherford, Taylor was called on and played at full back, with Walkden moving up to forward.

The Engineers played a full Outherson, of the Royal Scots, who has been out of the game this season suffering from Hongkong foot. He played a bustling game and did not appear to be out of training. Although not playing this week-end, he will probably have another game next Wednesday in order to ensure fitness, and will turn out the Saturday following. He was a valuable asset for his side in the lineouts yesterday evening and was always to the fore in following up.

The main feature of the game was the forceful running of Carruthers of the Club, who met very little opposition from Walkden. The latter tried hard and was useful in attack, but was pitifully weak in defence. His feeble attempts to bring down Carruthers were anything but what is expected of a player who makes his place in a United Services side.

Club attack was considerably hindered as neither Deane (first half) nor Burford (second half) got the ball out quick enough to allow Butcher sufficient time to get rid of the ball before being tackled. Carruthers hooked well for the Club, gaining possession for his side in the set scrum seven times out of ten. Hindering of the ball in the second and back rows might somewhat be continued at foot of previous column.

### Golf Meeting

## Revision Of Handicaps

### Women's Suggestion Vetoed By L.G.U.

Replying to a suggestion from Hongkong that the women's golf handicaps be revised annually on July 1 instead of January 1, the Secretary of the L.G.U. has stated that the change was not permissible. The suggestion was put forward in Hongkong last winter, when the Hongkong Women's Secretary wrote pointing out that the majority of the big competitions here were played between October and April.

The Union's adverse reply was made known by Mrs. R. E. Lindsell at the annual meeting of the women's section of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club held yesterday at the Helena May Institute.

Reviewing the past season's activities, Mrs. Lindsell said (in part): "The number of playing members has again increased and competitions at Fanling were well supported, particularly the Glover Cup, presented by Mrs. Glover before she left, to be played for at Happy Valley between April and July. The three days spring meeting at Fanling was a great success in spite of very heavy rain on the final day, and the medal and electric competitions at Deep Water Bay during the summer were most popular and produced record entries. We also had a successful one-day autumn meeting at Deep Water Bay in September."

REVISING HANDICAPS A QUERY was raised last winter about the advancing and reducing of handicaps during a competition, and our secretary wrote for advice on the matter to the Secretary of the Ladies' Golf Union.

She suggested that "as nearly all our big competitions were played between October and March, the annual revision of handicaps might be made on July 1 instead of on the official date, January 1. A reply, however, was received, stating that this change was not permissible and the Committee thereupon made the following decision—That throughout a competition every competitor should play on the handicap she held at the time of the draw."

blamed for the late passes by the men at the base of the scrum.

NOTICE SUCCESSFUL NOUTCH, at scrum-half for the Engineers, tried exceedingly hard with considerable success. His try, resulting from a scrum five on the Club line, was well taken, for in doing so he cleverly dummed Van Leeuwen and Taylor who both went for Walte, who had come round on the blind side in support.

Scorers for the Engineers were Noutch, a try which was converted by Pike. The latter kicked a penalty goal to complete his side's score.

Van Leeuwen scored Club's first try well out and Burford failed with the kick. Then Butcher and Carruthers by inter-passing, took the ball from their own half to within ten yards of the Army line, where the ball was transferred to Needham, who carried over to touch down nearer the corner flag than the posts.

Castleton failed with the kick. Club's winning score was the result of a glorious kick taken by Castleton from about ten yards of the centre and a little to the side of the posts.

Club-Police XV Although the above team for Saturday against the United Services is not at hand, it is understood that owing to Volunteer camp, many Club players will not be available. It will probably be on the following lines:

Walk, Taylor, Fay, Bidwell and Stewart; Caird and Henderson; Walkden, Castleton, Searle, Peers, Cullinan, Taylor, Dempsey and Godfrey.

Peers will not be playing, however, and Morrison, of the Police, should be next choice.

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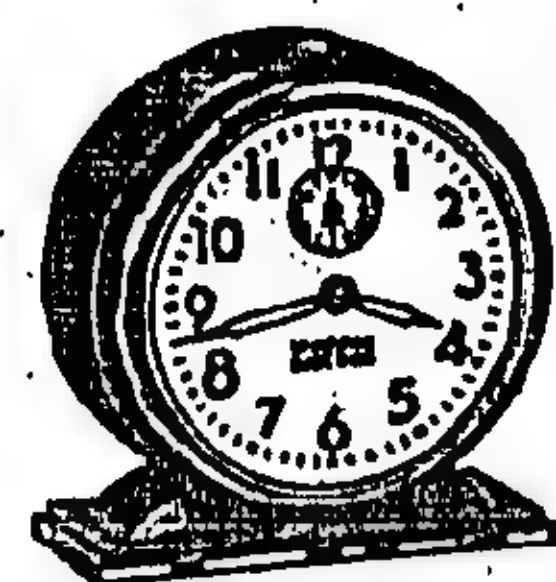
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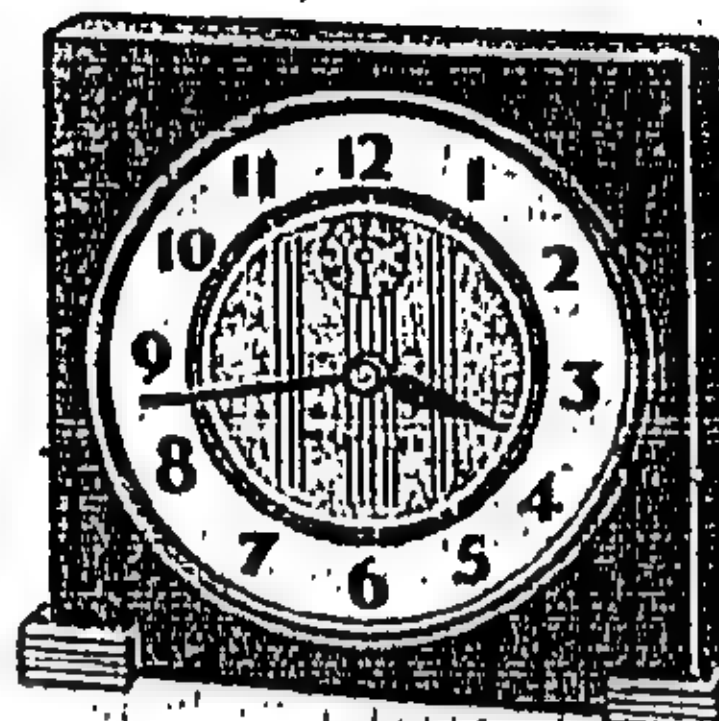
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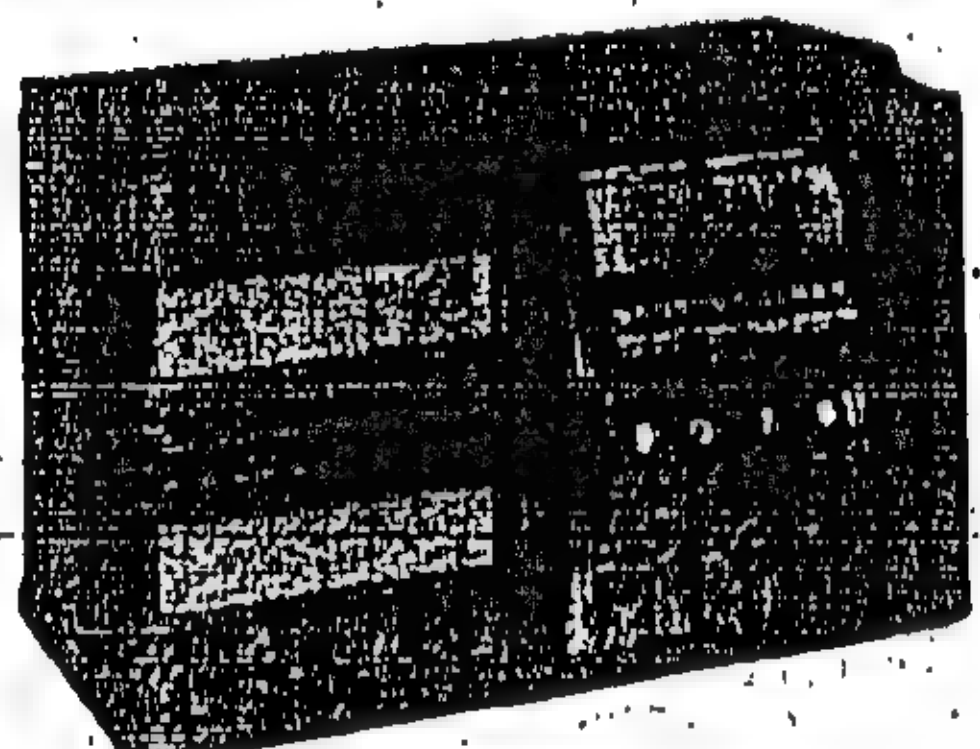
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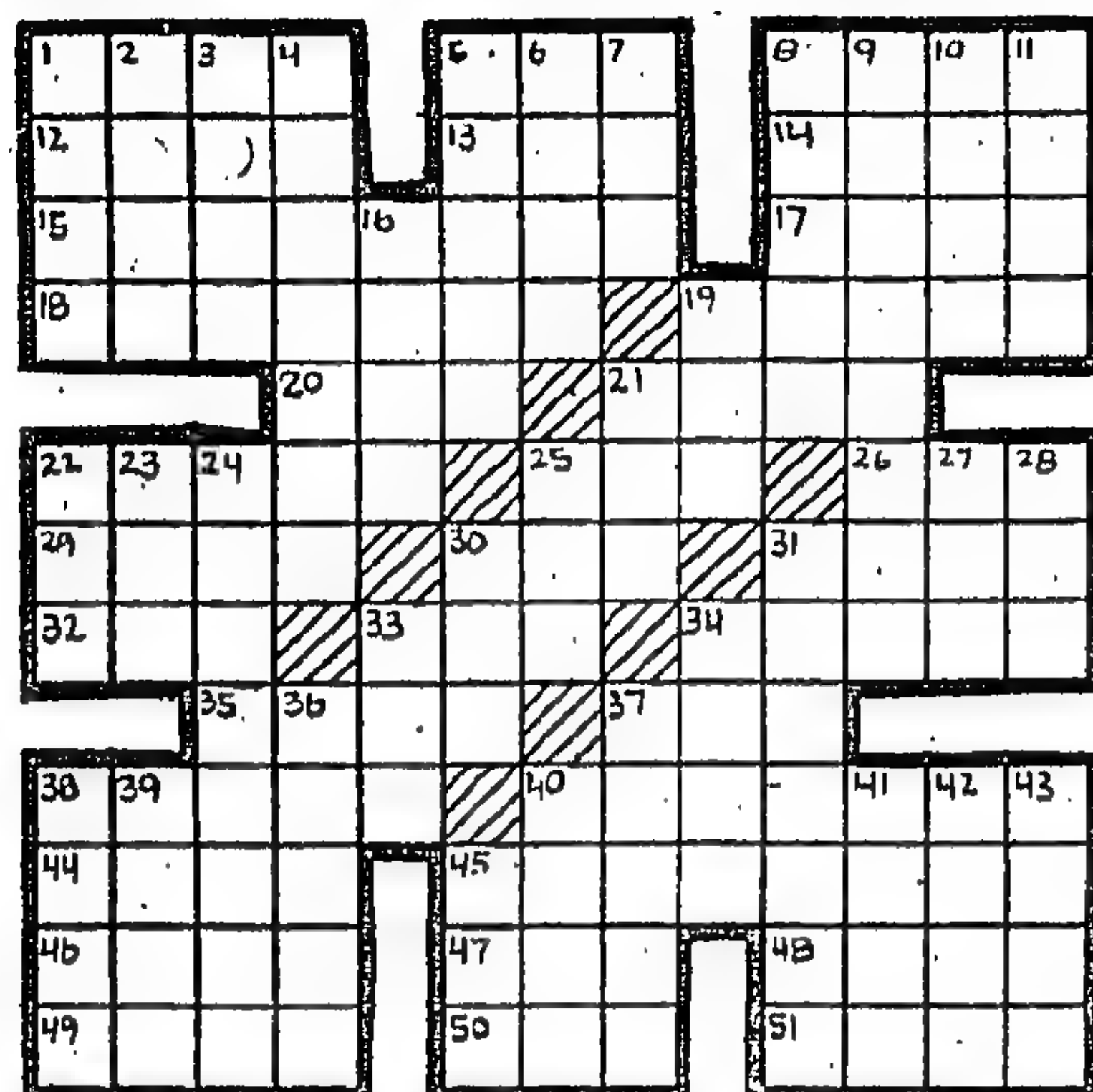
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## Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

- ACROSS**
- Measure circumference
  - Pin
  - Look over
  - Small
  - Strong blow
  - Manufactured
  - Former Arkansas Governor
  - Man's name (poet)
  - Stile up
  - Particular
  - Belonging to Emily
  - Train
  - Writing medium
  - Deposit of metal
  - Others sleep
  - Cut
  - Come to live
  - Measure
  - Cross letter
  - Good friend (col.)
  - Taken part
  - Sharp
  - High hill
  - Wide awake
  - Accusations
  - Large food fish
  - Non-commissioned officer
  - Persons
  - File
  - Staircase
- DOWN**
- Type of dress
  - Three-legged stands
  - Moose
  - Lily plant
  - English coal weight
  - Presidential candidate in 1928
  - Twined over
  - Head's name
  - Cape
  - Condensed water
  - Test
  - That girl
  - What is tennis
  - Free-spirited
  - Lubricate
  - Look food
  - Pool
  - Denial
  - Heaven
  - Pavilion
  - Cleaning medium
  - Get rid of
  - Integer
  - Smallest division
  - In alchemy, silver
  - Tapering figure
  - Hold lightly
  - Comfort
  - Onward vehicle
  - Folding couch



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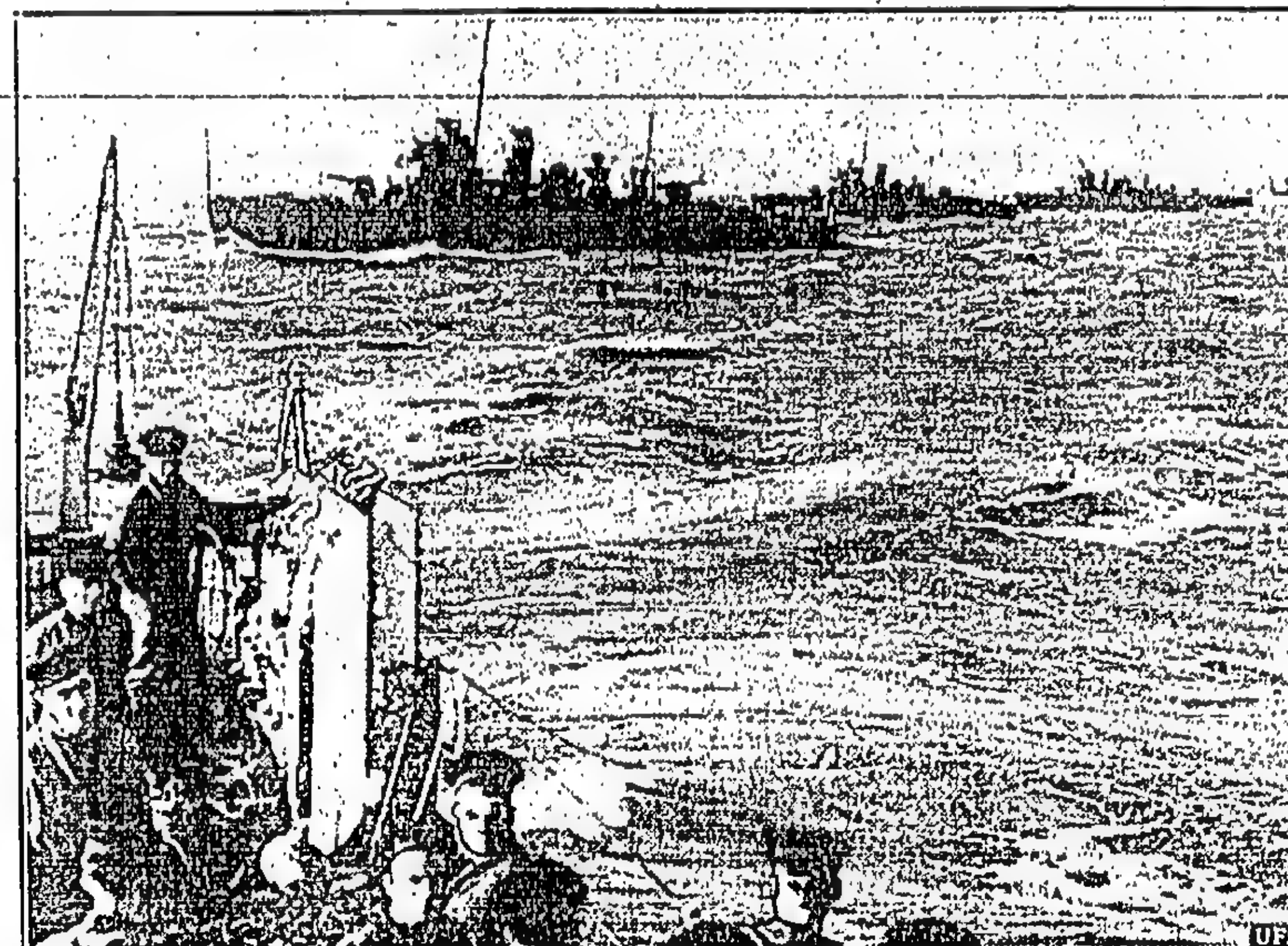
# PHOTO NEWS



British Tommies headed for a troopship, somewhere in England. Here they furnish their own music—an impromptu band—as they swing along on the journey to the Western Front.



French troops became known as Poilus because of their long hair. But these French soldiers on the Western Front are taking time off to get trimmed in a field barber shop. Picture was passed by French censor and sent to America.

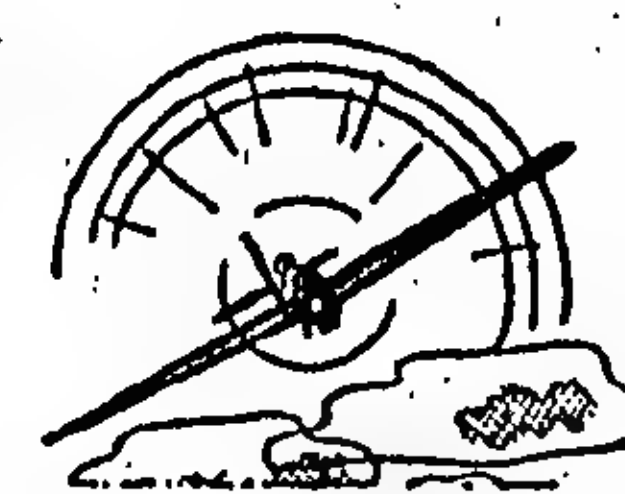


Nazis plant mines in the North Sea and the British take them up. Here are British mine-sweepers in "sweeping formation," as they clear an area of the deadly explosives. After operation, area is marked by buoys, to indicate it is free of mines.



This picture, passed by British censor, shows killed troops, somewhere in England, about to entrain for a Channel port, and Western Front.

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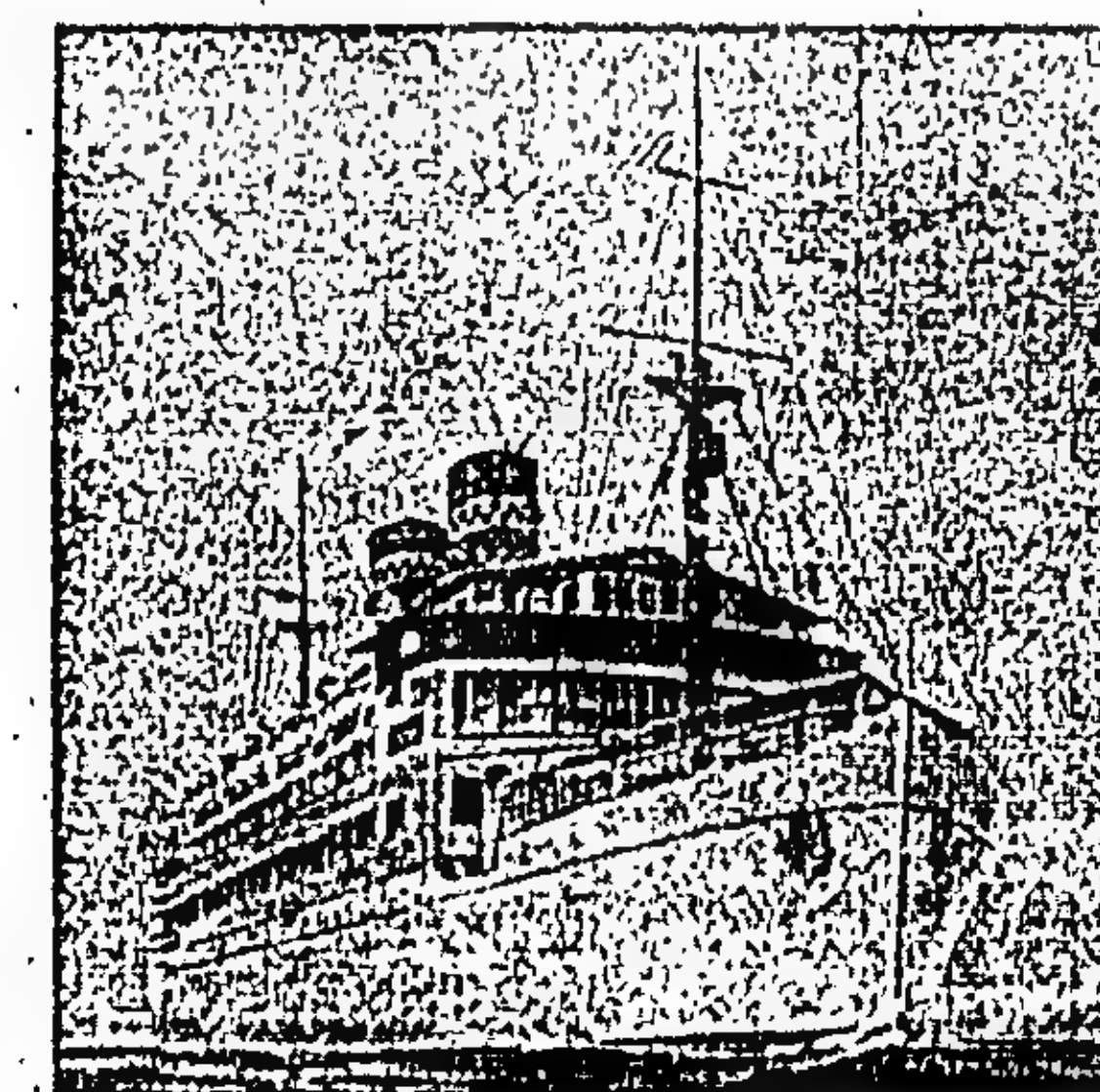
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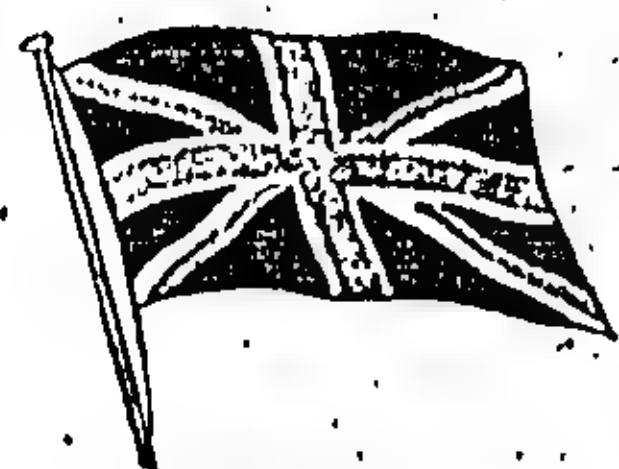
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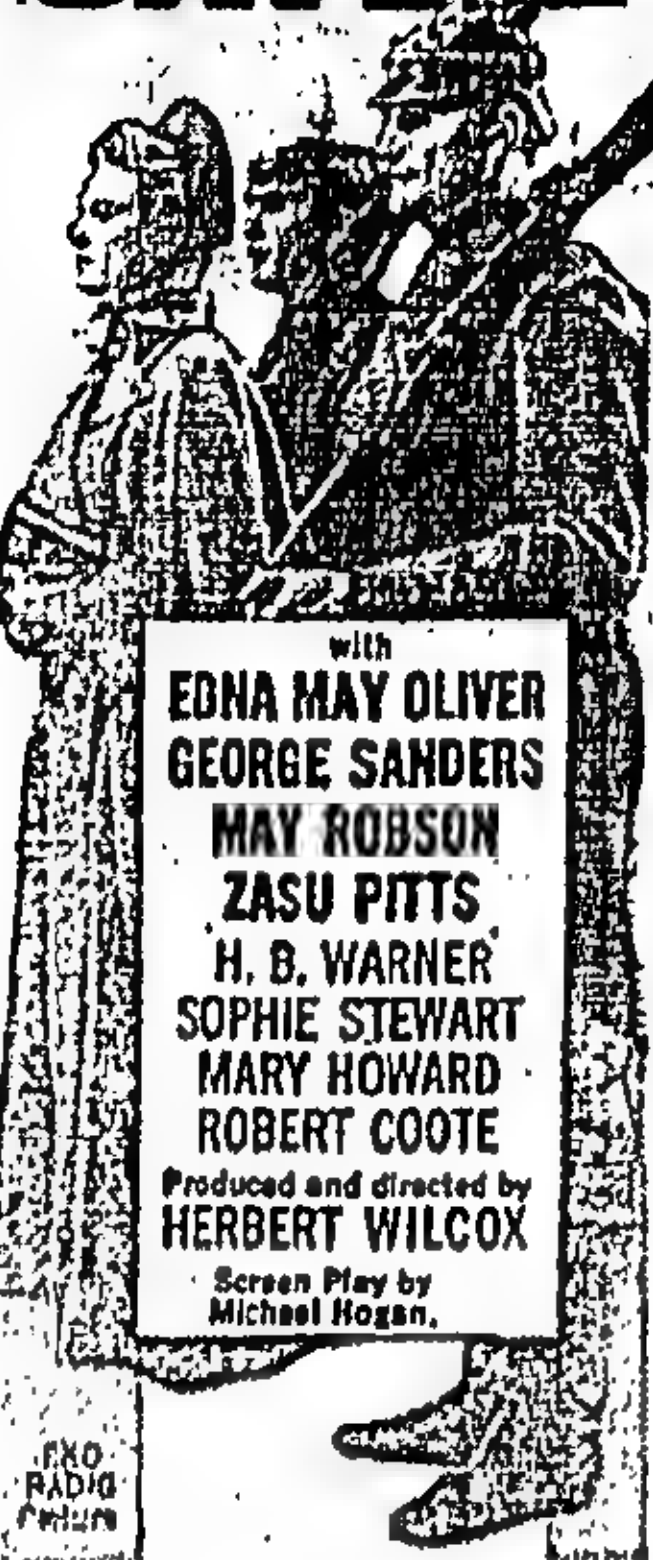
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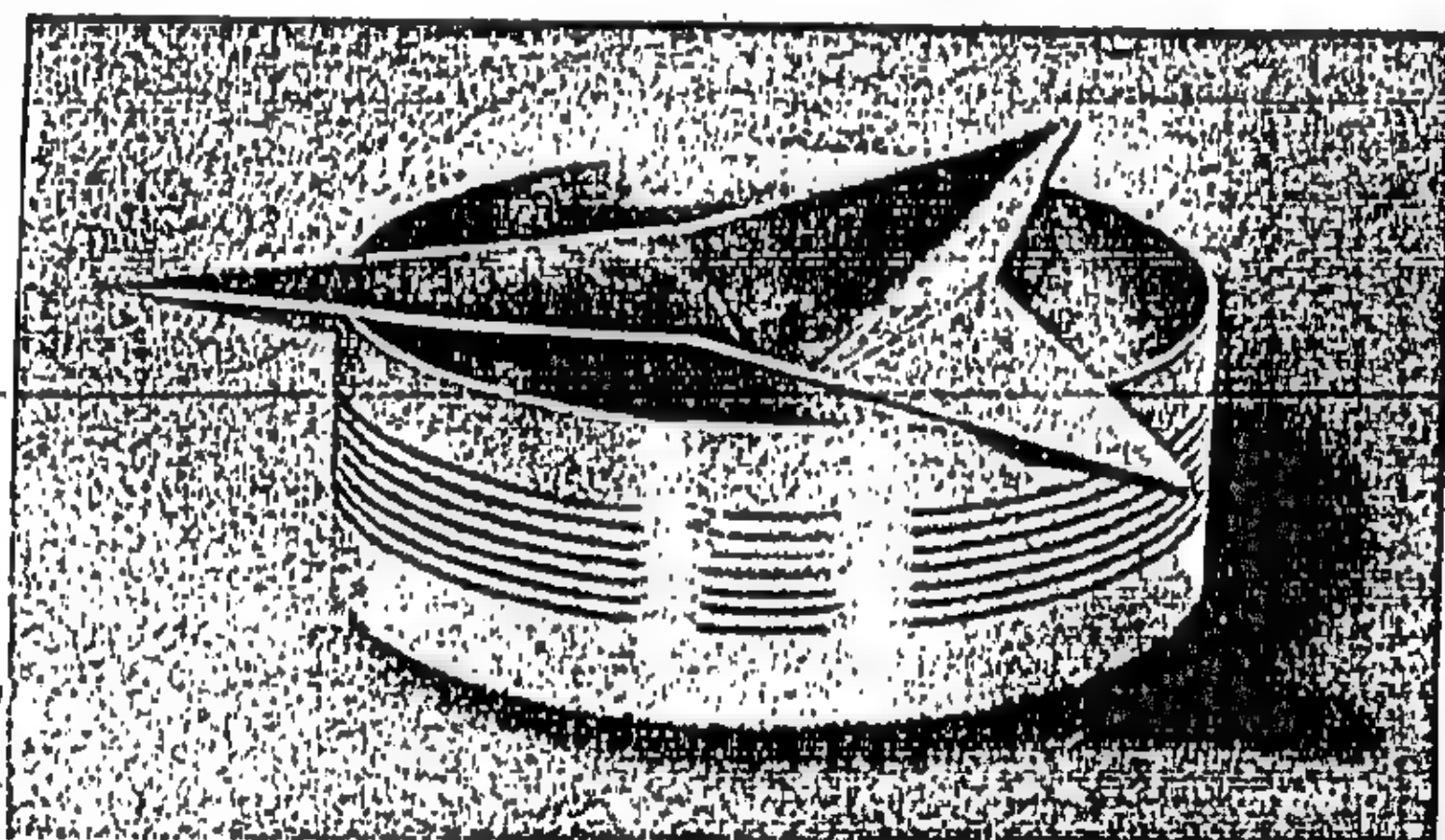
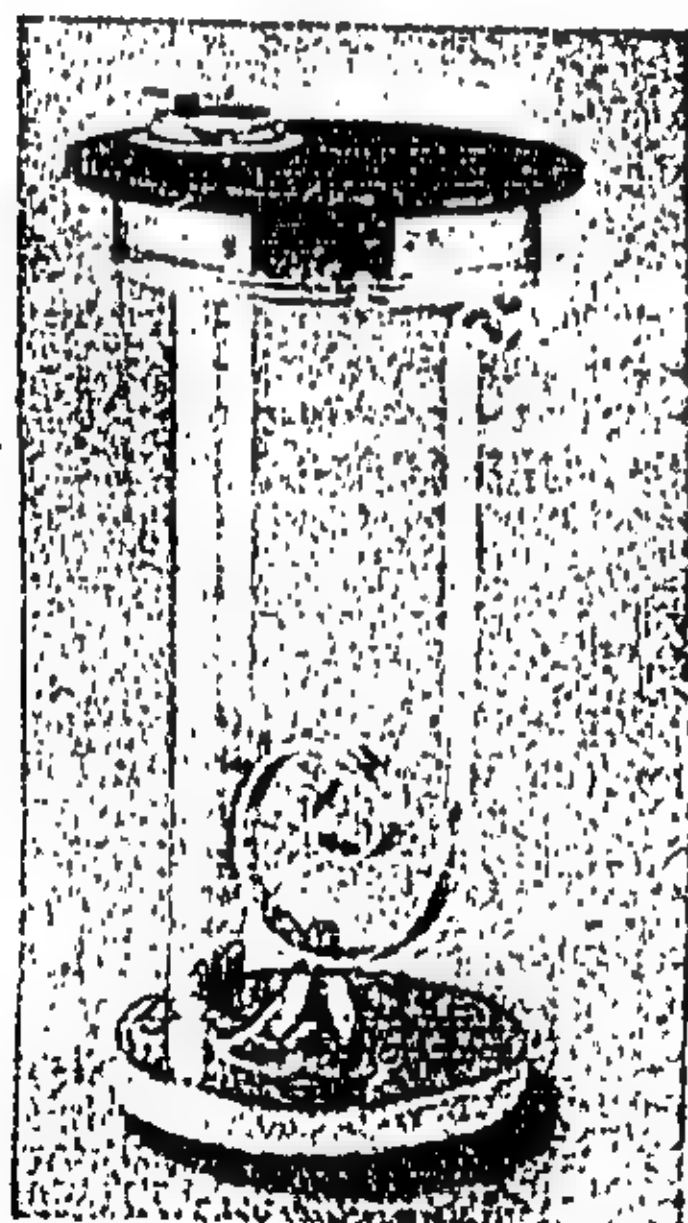
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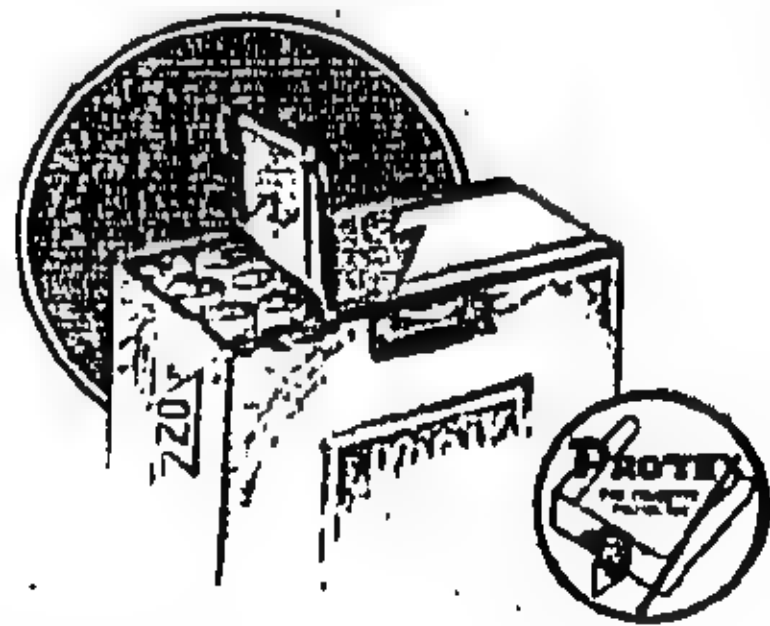
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Anna Sheridan models a formal gown of a frosted silver metal cloth showing an interesting cross-over bodice treatment. The Skirt is cut to a high point in front and shows the new important back fullness.

### HELPFUL IDEAS

To remove fruit stains from the hands, moisten a crust of bread with vinegar and rub on the stains.

The skins of oranges and lemons can be dried in the oven. Then grated and kept in a glass jar and used for flavouring.

Cast-off curtain rods may be used as shoeracks by nailing them on the board inside the clothes closet. The heel of the shoe hangs on the rod.

Keep a lump of sugar in the cheese dish. This absorbs dampness and keeps cheese fresh and good. Renew when sugar becomes moist.

Teach the children to do their own bit of picking up. If they haven't shelves or cupboards, get some orange crates from your grocer, nail them together, cover with oilcloth and there you have a neat set of open shelves for toys.



A lightweight solid blue dress that is nubbled. Note the detail on the bodice.

### High Blood Pressure Kills Men & Women

High blood pressure, which is a mysterious disease that starts about the time of change of life and is the real cause of much heart trouble and later on of nervous breakdown, common symptoms of high blood pressure are: Nervousness, headache at top and back of head and above eyes, pressure in head, dizziness, short breath, pains in heart, palpitation, poor sleep, loss of memory and energy, anxiety, irritability, fear and worry. If you suffer any of these symptoms, don't delay treatment a single day, because your life may be in danger. However, a new medical discovery reduces high blood pressure with the first dose. Takes a heavy load off the heart, and makes you feel years younger in a few days. Get Syntex from your chemist today. It is guaranteed to make you feel fit and strong or money back.

### SHORT CUTS

Next time you cook cabbage or sauerkraut, add caraway seeds. If added to mashed potatoes, they will impart a more tasty flavour also.

When preparing vegetables for cooking make sure they are fresh. If wilted, soak in cold water to freshen before cooking. Wash thoroughly and make sure to cut away decayed parts.

Piano keys turn yellow when they are not exposed to light. Leave them uncovered, therefore, if you wish them to remain white.

Try sucking a lemon to dislodge a fish bone caught in the teeth or throat. The lemon juice will soften, and in many cases will dissolve fish bones.

To pit prunes quickly, hold each prune in the left hand between the thumb and fore-finger; make a slit with a small, sharp knife and scoop out the pit with the left thumb.

Be careful not to break the skin of fowl in moving pin feathers. For this purpose use a pair of tweezers or the sharp point of a small knife.

In making sandwiches of fancy shapes for a party, less bread is wasted if the bread is sliced the long way.

Wax flowers may be cleaned as follows: Dip one at a time into a solution of 1 pint of lukewarm water and 1 tablespoon of baking soda.

A peeled apple or a piece of fresh bread placed in the cake box for additional moisture keeps cake and cookies fresh longer.

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### Cookery Hints

To prevent baked potatoes from getting soggy, the steam must be allowed to escape upon removing them from the oven. To do this, stab the potato once, using a fork.

"In what way do French fried onions differ from plain fried onions?" a reader inquires. After the onion is sliced for French fried, it is dipped in milk and then in flour, and fried in deep fat. When brown, set pieces to drain on paper, sprinkle with salt and serve hot.

### Manicurist Expert Shot

CLEVELAND, O.  
Miss Marvel St. Aubin, a manicurist, shoots a pistol—and expertly—because, she says, it steadies her hand. "I started shooting in Florida last year," said the girl, a team captain of the suburban Lakewood Police Pistol Association. "It's great fun and I think it improves my work as a manicurist."



English tweed in a coat-dress with original collar, a tweed that's been making fashion history for several seasons now.

THE "TELEGRAPH" will send a Staff Photographer to all events of public interest. Requests should be addressed to the Pictorial Editor.

## RADIO

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H.K.T.  
12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Billy Mayerl at the Piano & His Orchestra.

Aquarium Suite (Billy Mayerl).

12.45 Hawaiian Selections.

1.0 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 At Bollington at the Organ.

1.15 Dance Music by Harry Roy & His Orchestra.

1.30 Reuter & Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Excerpts from Wagner's "Tannhauser."

2.15 Close down.

2.45 Studio—Children's Hour.

3.45 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

4.47 John Goss (Baritone) and the Cathedral Male Voice Quartet.

7.0 The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.

7.30 Songs by Charles Kullmann (Tenor).

On The Road To Mandalay (Kipling-Speaks); I'm Falling In Love With Someone (Young-Herbert); Serenade (Ravinal).

7.35 Max Bruch—Concerto No. 1 In G Minor, Op. 26.

Yehudi Menuhin (Violin) & London Symphony Orchestra cond. by Sir Landon Ronald.

8.0 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Swing Music.

8.30 Harold Ramsay at the Organ.

8.45 Studio—Talk on "Life in England Now."

9.15 London Relay—The News.

9.30 Four Songs by "Our Graze" (Grace Fields).

9.45 Billy Russell (Comedian) in "On Behalf Of The Morning Classes."

10.0 Musical Comedy with Bobby Howes, Binnie Hale and Others "Yes Madam?"

With the Hippodrome Theatre Orchestra cond. by Joseph Tunbridge.

10.34 Dance Music.

11.0 Close down.

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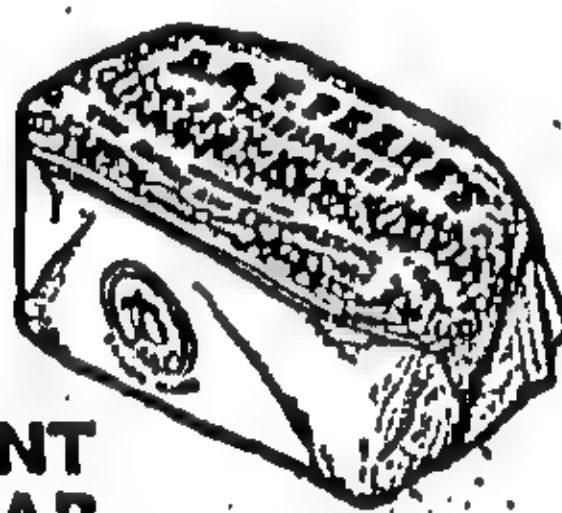


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## Lord Rothermere Sued by Princess

### Remarkable Court Case Against Paper Magnate

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—An account of a newspaper campaign in favour of a revision of the Treaty of Trianon and negotiations with Hitler, the ex-Crown Prince and others was given in the hearing which began to-day in a High Court action by Princess Stefanie Hohenlohe for damages for breach of contract against Viscount Rothermere, the proprietor of the "Daily Mail" and other papers.

Mr. Gilbert Beyfus, counsel for the Princess, stated that the action was brought primarily to vindicate the Princess's reputation and expose certain libels in the French, German and Viennese press.

The princess first met Lord Rothermere socially about 13 years ago. One day she suggested he should start a campaign to inform the British public of Hungary's wrongs.

#### Famous Article Recalled

Lord Rothermere accepted the suggestion and in June, 1927, an article appeared in the "Daily Mail" entitled "Hungary's Place in the Sun," which became so famous in Hungary that its anniversary had been celebrated ever since.

Mr. Beyfus declared that Lord Rothermere became known as the "Little Father of Hungary" and nearly every town in Hungary, including the capital, had an avenue, square or park named Rothermere. In 1932 Lord Rothermere proposed that the princess should become his personal foreign political representative, saying that he had decided to work for the restoration of the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg dynasties. He offered her £25,000 and expenses.

#### Ambassador for Rothermere

Mr. Beyfus added that the Princess accepted the position and thereafter acted as ambassador for Lord Rothermere, who later corresponded with the ex-Kaiser, the ex-Crown Prince, Hitler, the Hungarian Regent and the Prime Minister of Hungary. The princess visited the ex-Kaiser and advised Lord Rothermere not to have further dealings with him, but to negotiate with the ex-Crown Prince, who was then in Potsdam. When Lord Rothermere went to Germany he promised the ex-Crown Prince to do his best to support the restoration of the Hohenzollern throne in Germany.

At a later period a number of articles appeared in foreign newspapers accusing the princess of es-

pionage on behalf of Lord Rothermere, who advised her to ignore them. Just before Hitler became Vice-Chancellor she obtained a letter from the ex-Crown Prince explaining his views with regard to the political situation.

#### Paid £46,000 in 5½ Years

In June 1933 the princess saw Hitler at Lord Rothermere's suggestion, and in the following year she obtained from Hitler an invitation to Lord Rothermere to visit him in Berlin.

During the five and a half years Lord Rothermere paid the princess £46,000. At the end of 1930 she secured from Hitler an invitation for Lord Rothermere to go to Berchtesgaden, and she escorted him thither.

At the time of the Coronation the princess introduced Lord Rothermere to Captain Wiedemann the personal adjutant of Hitler.

#### Sent To Berlin

In January, 1938, Lord Rothermere sent the princess to Berlin to see Hitler about a certain Hungarian matter and to discuss with her the question of the return of colonies to Germany. She carried out these instructions.

Some eight months later, Mr. Beyfus alleged, Lord Rothermere dropped the princess without a single word, whereupon she began legal proceedings.

The princess gave evidence in support of Mr. Beyfus's statement, the hearing will be continued to-morrow.

#### Famous Article

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"  
LONDON, Nov. 8 (UP).—Princess Stefanie Hohenlohe-Waldenburg, an Austrian-born ex-wife of a Hungarian prince, the claims that she acted as Lord Rothermere's foreign political representative and inspired the "Daily Mail's" article "Hungary's Place in the Sun—Safety for Europe" which became so famous that an anniversary of its publication has been held in Hungary ever since. Lord Rothermere's counsel admit-

## Espionage Unearthed

### Amazing Nazi Plan In Holland

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—The arrest of four Germans at Hengelo, near the German-Dutch frontier, is the latest development in the big "Uniforms" spy case which all Holland is following with tense interest.

Arrests and disclosures followed the discovery a few days ago of Dutchmen alleged to be attempting to smuggle Dutch uniforms of various types to Germany.

To-day's arrests are the sequel to an incident at Deventer yesterday when a man, speaking with a German accent, tried to purchase a Dutch military cap.

#### Hidden Plane Found

The tailor's suspicions were aroused and he took the number of the man's car, enabling the police to stop the car at the frontier and to arrest the four German occupants.

The affair, developing on true spy lines and the newspapers early to-day announced the extraordinary discovery, during a domiciliary search, of a German aeroplane in a garage.

Investigations indicate that the gang was trying to smuggle any sort of Dutch uniforms, from tram conductors to cavalry officers.

ted the existence of a contract paying Princess Stefanie £25,000 yearly. "We say the contract was for a definite period and that it expired at the end of that period," he said.

#### Son As King

The Princess's counsel said the Princess persuaded Lord Rothermere to campaign on behalf of Hungarian nationalism, but rejected the idea that Lord Rothermere's son should be suggested as King of Hungary.

"I can only think that the abdication of the Hungarian public has gone to His Lordship's head," he said. "He told the Princess he had decided to work for the restoration of the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg dynasties. He wanted—to be—a modern Warwick 'the Kingmaker' and work on the European rather than the English field."

He added that not only had Lord Rothermere paid Princess Stefanie £25,000 annual plus £2,000 to £4,000 for expenses, but suggested that she offer £25,000 annually to Empress Zita for a period of five years.

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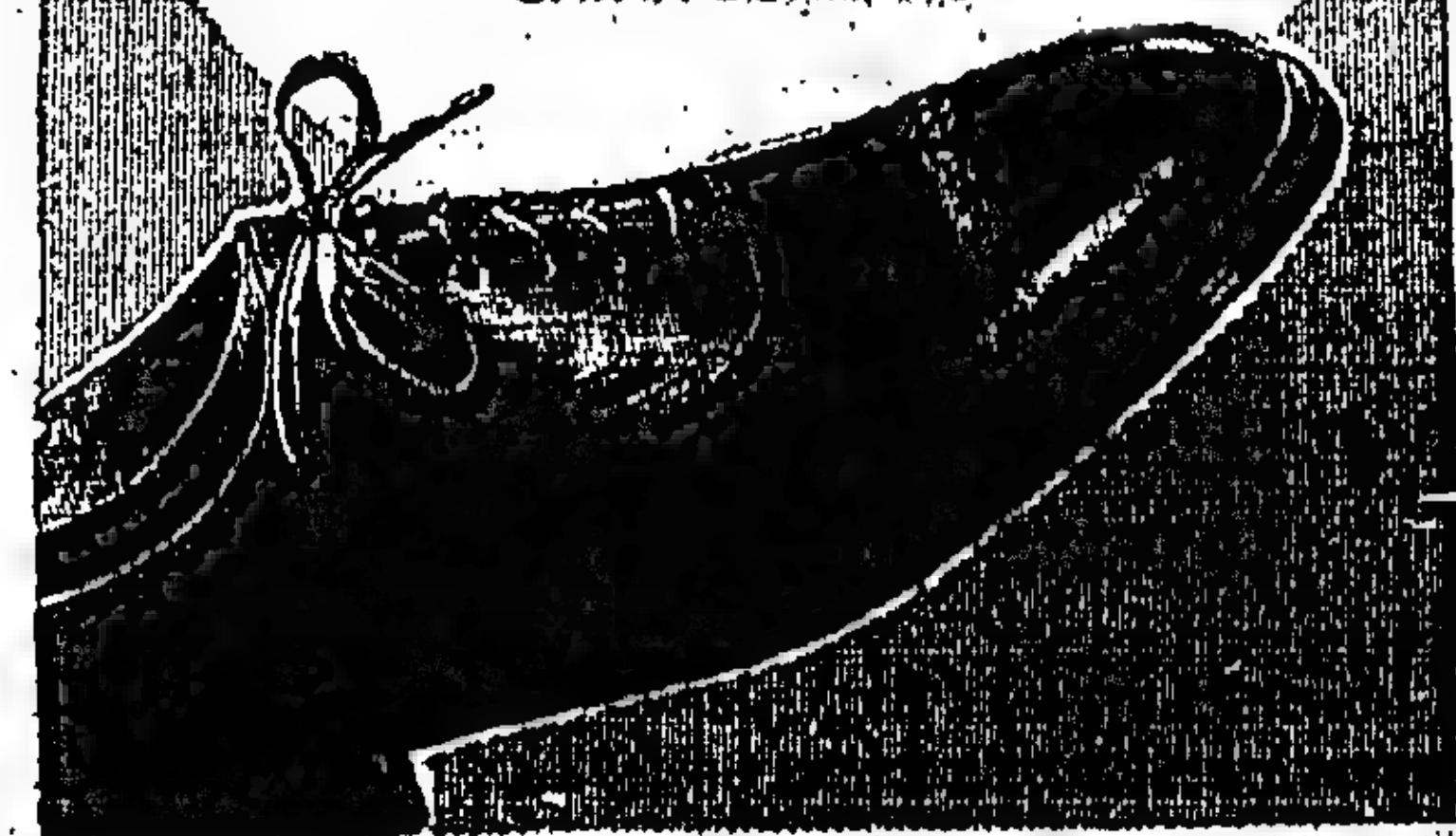
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with BINNIE BARNES - GLORIA STUART  
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HENRY FONDA in "LET US LIVE"  
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## MILITARY LANDS

### Hongkong Recovery Scheme Postponed

The scheme whereby the Hongkong Government was to recover certain military lands on the island, including the Murray Barracks, the Murray Parade Ground and some of the adjoining land has been indefinitely postponed, it was learned at the Colonial Secretariat yesterday.

It is understood that the outbreak of war in Europe is the reason for the postponement and that the scheme will probably be held in abeyance until the termination of hostilities.

The idea of the repossession was to facilitate much needed city improvements and relieve congestion in the business area on the one hand while allowing the barracks to be moved to a location more favourably situated for the troops. The deal was transacted in complete agreement between the Colonial Government and the War Office on terms considerably more favourable to rate-payers than under the old Oakley award of 1924.

One suggestion in connection with the scheme was that the new City Hall should be erected on the Murray Barracks site. With the shelving of the plan, a suggestion has been made for a temporary City Hall if a suitable site can be found. One suggested site is St. John's Place, opposite the Peak Tram station.

## New Zealand War Pledge

### To Use All Resources In Common Cause

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—Reaffirmation that New Zealand would bring the utmost of her resources to the common cause was made by Mr. Peter Fraser, the New Zealand representative to the conference of Empire Ministers in London, in his broadcast to-day.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Fraser expressed the hope that the representatives of the Commonwealth would examine the possibility of formulating terms on which at some stage peace could be firmly secured and honourably based.

### No Sign Of Weakness

The Commonwealth was in such a strong position that even the wilfully blind could not interpret them as a sign of weakness.

## Anglo-Japan Relations

### Famed Interview Not To Be White Paper

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—At question-time in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. J. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that Lord Halifax was not prepared to submit, as a White Paper, the text of the interview recently given to the newspaper "Asahi Shimbun" by Mr. Neville Chamberlain concerning Anglo-Japanese relations.

Mr. Butler would consider the request that the text of Mr. Joseph C. Grew's recent speech in Tokyo be placed in the Commons' library.

Mr. Noel Baker asked if an assurance would be given that the declaration was based on the same fundamental principles of foreign policy.

Mr. Butler replied: "Yes. The foreign policy of the British Government is both unified and fundamental."

## ITALIAN PRESS ATTACKS SOVIET

ROME, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—The Italian Press continues to attack statements from Moscow. Count Ciano's paper, "Telegrafo," says that Moscow's denunciation of what it called the imperialistic aims of Britain, France and Germany indicated that there was not a perfect agreement between the Soviet and the Reich.

Moscow is not working for peace but for war as shown by her intervention in China and Spain, says the paper.

## 80 WARSHIPS NOW GUARD U.S. COAST

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—The U.S. Navy has ordered two more World War destroyers to join the Atlantic neutrality patrol, raising to over 80 the number of warships guarding the East Coast.

Preparations have also proceeded to speed construction of hangars and other aircraft facilities in nine points on the East Coast and the Caribbean, where planes will be based to reinforce the patrol from the air.

## Ministers Resign

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—The Congress Ministry of the Central Provinces have now resigned. They are the seventh to do so in protest at the Viceroy's statement on British plans for India.

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SATURDAY An RKO Radio Picture in "NURSE EDITH CAVELL" ANNA NEAGLE

# QUEEN'S

DAILY AT 2.30-5.15-7.20-9.30-TEL. 31453

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

Featuring the girl and boy discovered through Jesse L. Lasky's great radio search for now talent!

**CAREER**  
With ANNE SHIRLEY EDWARD ELLIS  
SAMUEL S. HINDS - JANET BEECHER - LEON ERROL  
ALICE EDEN - JOHN ARCHER  
Selected through the radio with "Gateway to Hollywood" contest for seven personalities.  
Directed by EUGEN JASON. Produced by ROBERT BISK. Screen Play by Dalton Trumbo. Adaptation by Bert Green.

ADDED! LATEST MARCH OF TIME "DIXIE U.S.A."  
The first complete story of the New South's fight for its economic birthright.

SATURDAY An RKO Picture in "NURSE EDITH CAVELL" ANNA NEAGLE

DAILY AT 2.30-5.15-7.20-9.30  
**STAR**  
HANKOW ROAD KOWLOON TEL. 57793

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

Charlie's in the money...and out of luck!  
See how lucky you are not to be a sweepstakes winner!

**"SUDDEN MONEY"**  
with CHARLIE RUGGLES  
MARJORIE RAMBEAU - Charley Grapewin  
Broderick Crawford - Billy Lee - Evelyn Keyes  
A Paramount Picture - Directed by Hal Roach

SATURDAY United Artists Picture "HURRICANE" Dorothy Lamour - Jon Hall

TAKE ANY TRAM OR HAPPY VALLEY BUS.  
**CATHAY**  
DAILY AT 2.30-5.15-7.20-9.30 P.M.  
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TO-DAY & TO-MORROW — 2 DAYS ONLY!  
An Exciting and Fast Moving Murder Story!

MURDER AT MIDNIGHT IN MANHATTAN... with the same man murdered twice!  
The Roving Reporters  
**WHILE NEW YORK SLEEPS**  
MICHAEL WHALEN - JEAN ROGERS - CHUCK CHANDLER  
ROBERT KELLARD - JOAN WOODBURY  
HAROLD HUBER - MARC LAWRENCE  
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

Starting SATURDAY!  
THE EPIC OF A LAWLESS, EXCITING ERA!  
Darryl F. Zanuck's  
**JESSE JAMES**  
Photographed in TECHNICOLOR  
TYRONE POWER HENRY FONDA NANCY KELLY RANDOLPH SCOTT  
a cast of thousands  
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

## FOR SALE 1939 CHEVROLET

Two Ton Truck chassis  
Slightly used—2,000 miles  
In perfect condition com-  
plete with large STEEL  
PANEL Van Body

PRICE HK\$3,300.00

## FAR EAST MOTORS

20, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Dollar T.T.—In 2 Hongkong Telegraph  
T.T. 1/20th—In 10 Morning Post, Ltd.  
Landing Co. 1/20th—In 10 Morning Post, Ltd.  
High Water:—13.27.  
Low Water:—13.27.

# The Hongkong Telegraph

FOUNDED 1861  
No. 10000

四拜禮 號九月一十英港香 THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1939. 日八廿月九

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
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JUST UNPACKED  
at  
**Whiteaway's**  
New Dress &  
Coat Materials

56" wide, in the season's  
newest shades

See Page 3

## Nazis to Launch Vast Attacks, Paper Says

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—The Riga cor-  
respondent of the "Aften Bladet" learns from sources stated  
to be invariably well-informed on Russian matters, that  
Moscow has been informed that the Germans intend to make  
vast attacks on the whole Western Front, combined with an  
air attack on Britain on an unprecedented scale.

The correspondent stated  
that the decision is under-  
stood to have been taken  
long ago, but execution was  
postponed.

Moscow and Rome are  
now informed that a start  
will take place in ten days' time.

Moscow is dubious of the  
results and is believed to  
have warned Germany of  
the danger of failure, but  
Berlin is unlikely to abandon  
the plan, which is con-  
sidered to mark the real  
beginning of the war.

Airmen Recalled  
COPENHAGEN, Nov. 8  
(Reuter).—According to  
the Berlin correspondent of  
the "Politiken," German  
soldiers of every category  
and Air Force officers who  
were granted leave after  
serving in Poland, have been  
recalled by telegram.

## FREEDOM AT SEA

British Conquest Of  
Nazi U-Boats

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—  
A special commentary on  
the war situation issued to-day  
states that the dominating  
factor in the war at sea is the  
failure of the German attack on  
seaborne commerce to achieve  
the results upon which the whole  
of the German war plan hinged.

It was expected—that—the  
initial blow at Britain's mari-  
time trade would inflict losses on  
the scale of April, 1917, the  
sinkings thereby causing an acute  
shortage and disorganisation of  
British supplies and industry, causing  
public consternation calculated to  
force the British Government to  
accept German terms for a cessation  
of the war.

### Expectations Unrealised

Germany expected to achieve this  
in the first fortnight of the war  
before the British had time to  
organise any efficient defence of her  
widely scattered maritime interests.

For this reason Germany had  
numbers of U-boats stationed on the  
ocean trade routes for the outbreak  
of war, and the first sinking was  
within a few hours of the war de-  
claration.

In the first fortnight of the war  
British shipping losses amounted to  
27 ships totalling 151,000 tons. Even  
this was far short of the German  
expectation of exceeding the April  
losses in 1917, which amounted to  
210 ships totalling 551,000 tons.

In April, 1917, the losses amounted  
to nearly ten per cent. of the total  
clearances and arrivals, whereas the  
losses in this war have been little  
more than one per cent. of total  
arrivals and clearances.

### Negligible Losses

By the end of the first fortnight of  
the war British maritime trade de-  
fence measures were beginning to  
operate and as a result British losses  
PLEASE Turn To Page 6.

## GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO ALTER TAX PLAN

GOVERNMENT, as represented by its financial spokesman, (the  
Hon. Mr. S. Calne, is determined to proceed with its plans for Income  
Tax, despite unanimous objection by Unofficial Members of Legislative  
Council and public clamour.

The Financial Secretary took "the war into the enemy's camp"  
—as he described his speech—by criticising his critics.

Objections, he said, could not alter one vital principle—that  
income tax was the only logical and equitable method of taxing the  
people of the Colony in order to help finance the European war.

The Hon. Mr. Calne was especially critical of newspaper  
correspondents and, apparently, of newspapers which have op-  
posed Government's scheme.

His speech was the longest he has ever delivered in Legislative  
Council.

## Opposed To Tax Proposal

Unanimous Vote  
By Unofficials

UNEQUIVOCAL OPPO-  
SITION to Government's  
proposals for the introduc-  
tion of Income Tax was  
expressed by Unofficial  
Members at this afternoon's  
meeting of the Legislative  
Council.

All eight Unofficial Mem-  
bers spoke on the subject  
and opposed the measure.

The consensus of opinion is  
summed up in the speech by the  
Senior Unofficial Member, Hon.  
Sir Henry Pollock, who said:

"In the opinion of responsible  
business men in this Colony, the im-  
position of Income Tax would be a  
disastrous form of taxation to adopt.  
It is the unanimous opinion of the  
Committee and Members of the  
Chinese Chamber of Commerce that  
they are not in favour of the intro-  
duction of Income Tax in this Colony.  
My Unofficial colleagues on this  
Council are unanimously opposed to  
Income Tax."

### No Justification

"I confess that I find it very diffi-  
cult to understand what justification  
the Government has for proceeding  
with the consideration of an income  
tax bill in view of the fact that  
these British and Chinese experts  
have unanimously expressed in  
opposition."

Sir Henry Pollock also expresses  
the conviction that it would not be  
prudent finance to make an annual  
contribution to the Imperial  
Government of \$3,000,000, in addi-  
tion to the \$5,000,000 per annum  
which we pay for our ordinary  
Military Contribution and other  
defence expenditure undertaken by  
the Colony.

Only slight opposition is expressed  
by Unofficial Members to the ordinary  
Budget, which is the highest in the  
Colony's history.

### Pensions Out Of Hand

The Hon. Mr. T. E. Pearce suggests  
curtailment of expenditure in the  
Medical Department, and warns that  
the question of Civil Service pensions  
is rapidly getting out of hand.

The Hon. Mr. Li Tse-fong com-  
plains at the lack of provision for  
the education of Chinese children, and  
to the total lack of provision for Air  
Raid shelters for civilians.

Future governments, says the  
Hon. Mr. A. L. Shields, may be  
caused much heart burning and  
anxiety if the burden of expenditure  
and cost of government is not  
carefully watched to-day.

"Let us beware," he said, "lest we  
find ourselves with little to offer but  
security. Let us look over our stock  
in trade and see what else we have  
to offer."

### Rule By People?

The Hon. Mr. L. D'Almeida claims  
that if Government, by use of its  
official majority, imposes upon the  
Colony a form of taxation against  
which the representatives of the  
people have expressed themselves  
so strongly and so unequivocally.  
PLEASE Turn To Page 6.



HITLER—  
a photograph taken at Munich

## SINCERITY EULOGISED

Frank Statements By  
British Admiralty

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—  
In the House of Commons, Mr.  
A. V. Alexander, Opposition  
Labour, and a former First Lord  
of the Admiralty, paid tribute to  
the sincerity, clearness and frankness  
of Mr. Winston Churchill's statement  
which, he said, was a distinct contrast  
in nature and content to the kind of  
naval bulletins manufactured from  
time to time by Admiral Eric Raeder.

Referring to the loss of the Royal  
Oak, Mr. Alexander said he was  
satisfied that Mr. Churchill was doing  
all that was humanly possible to make  
the defences at Scapa Flow so  
immune from further attack as to  
avoid as far as possible a repetition  
of the disaster.

### Less Than In 1914

While they regretted the loss of the  
Courageous, the Royal Oak and the  
Cesary, the losses were very much less  
than we suffered in the first nine  
weeks of the last war.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Liberal  
Opposition Leader, also said that they  
were grateful for Mr. Churchill's  
frankness and candour.

Many risks must be taken, and  
setbacks and disappointments would  
be unavoidable in the course of the  
war.

It was satisfactory to the whole  
House that Mr. Churchill should not  
have attempted to cover up mistakes  
made in the past or conceal from the  
House that an undue risk was taken  
at Scapa Flow.

"We are all more willing to accept  
that ships are being taken to restore  
to the anchorage at Scapa Flow its  
famous immunity from submarine  
attack," said Sir Archibald.

## BRITAIN GETS SOVIET WOOD

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Nov. 8 (UP).—In the  
House of Commons to-day Mr. Leslie  
Burgin, Minister of Supply, revealed  
that six cargoes of Soviet timber had  
already arrived in England under the  
Anglo-Soviet barter agreement.

In return, he added, Britain will  
supply the Soviet with rubber and tin.  
He said that Britain had chartered  
29 ships to transport the timber.

## Attempt On Life of Fuehrer Kills Many Nazis

# HITLER ESCAPES DEATH IN MYSTERY EXPLOSION

## Famous Beer Cellar Is Scene Of New Attempt

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

MUNICH, Nov. 8, (UP)—Hitler  
narrowly escaped death to-day.

An explosion, the cause of which has not yet been  
ascertained, occurred at the famous beer  
cellar of the Buergerbrau Keller in Munich  
shortly after the Fuehrer's departure, follow-  
ing a conference with his war chiefs.

Several people were killed but it is confirmed that  
Hitler is unhurt.

### EXPLOSION FOLLOWS SPEECH

Hitler gave a broadcast speech from Munich  
at 7 p.m. (GMT). He spoke from the beer cellar  
in the Buergerbrau Keller, from where the Nazi  
Party was launched.

The explosion occurred in the beer house shortly  
after Hitler had departed. The cause of the explosion  
has still not been determined.

### MINISTRY SECRECY

The attack upon Hitler's life failed because he had  
already left when the explosion occurred.

It is, therefore, not clear whether the explosion was  
an attempt to assassinate the Fuehrer.

The Berlin Propaganda Ministry stated that it has  
not yet any direct information regarding the explosion,  
but hoped to know the complete story soon.

### ESCAPED BY MINUTES

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

MUNICH, Nov. 8 (UP).—Hitler escaped the blast by  
minutes.

It completely shattered the Buergerbrau cellar where  
he finished his speech at 9.08 p.m.—27 minutes before the  
explosion.

The Police now admit that the  
blast was caused by an "explosive  
body" and not by a defective  
boiler.

According to the D.N.B.  
(German official News Agency)  
Hitler left immediately by  
special train.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Herr Rudolf  
Hess and other prominent people  
were present.

Several hundred people were jum-  
ping the Beer Hall, which had a  
narrow balcony surrounding the room  
on three sides.

Hitler spoke from a small stage at  
one end of the room.

Thursday's parade from the Cel-  
lar to the monument of the 16  
Nazis who died in the putsch has  
been abandoned.

Six Killed; 60 Hurt

BERLIN, Nov. 8 (UP).—The Pro-  
paganda Ministry has issued the  
following bulletin on the explosion:  
"The Fuehrer arrived at Munich  
yesterday for a short visit in connec-  
tion with the anniversary of the Old  
Guard."

"In place of Hess, the Fuehrer him-  
self held speech at Buergerbrau."  
"Since affairs of state forced the  
Fuehrer to return in the course of the  
night, he left Buergerbrau, sooner  
than expected, as he entered a train  
which was held in readiness."

"Shortly after this, an explosion  
took place in the Buergerbrau cellar,  
killing six Old Guards and injuring  
60."

"The attempted assassination (at-  
tempted) seems to be traceable to  
foreign instigation and has aroused  
fanatic indignation in Munich."  
"In order to ascertain the per-  
petrators, a reward of 500,000 Reich-  
marks is offered."

"Owing to mutilation it is not  
known whether the Ministry's com-  
munique says 'attempted assassina-  
tion' or 'attempted assassinations.'"  
500,000 Marks Reward

BERLIN, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—Six  
were killed and 60 injured in an ex-  
plosion. PLEASE Turn To Page 6.

## NAZIS GIVE UP CLAIM TO CITY OF FLINT

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

OSLO, Nov. 8 (UP).—  
Mr. Maurice Dunlap, Ameri-  
can Consul at Bergen stated to-  
day that the case of the  
City of Flint "has now so  
far proceeded that it will be  
transferred to the Foreign  
Ministry at Washington,  
which to-morrow will order  
what to be done to the ship  
and its cargo."

Contrary to several  
sources which state that  
the City of Flint is now  
"without a home", Mr. Dun-  
lap advanced the argument  
that if such was the case  
the American Government  
would not have shown so  
much interest in the vessel.

The possibility of further  
German claims on the City  
of Flint were reduced to nil  
this afternoon when the  
German Military Attaché  
admitted that the prize  
commander misunderstood  
his orders.

## Rush To The Colours

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

PARIS, Nov. 8 (UP).—The  
Minister of Colonies, M. Georges  
Mandel, announced that the  
French Colonies have already  
mobilized 100 battalions of  
exclusively native troops. One  
hundred thousand troops have  
already reached France.

The first consignment of 70,000  
native workers from Indo China have  
been ordered to France to do re-  
arousing work, and more will be called.

It is announced that 80 boats  
carrying 200,000 tons of raw materials  
have reached France since the out-  
break of war from the Colonies. It  
is said that the natives are backing  
up France because they regard Ger-

## NORTH SEA DOG-FIGHT

R.A.F. Bring Down  
German Plane

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Nov. 8, (UP).—  
The Air Ministry to-day an-  
nounced that three German  
planes fought with two Royal  
Air Force reconnaissance planes  
over the North Sea to-day.

"The first German plane was seen  
to crash into the water and sink.  
The second fell, partially out of con-  
trol," the announcement said.

"It was also announced that the  
R.A.F. carried out reconnaissance  
flights over Germany on Tuesday and  
that one plane failed to return."

### Nazi Planes Over Paris

PARIS, Nov. 8 (UP).—Two air  
planes, presumably German, flew  
over the suburbs of Paris to-day and  
dropped leaflets containing the full  
text of the Soviet Foreign Minister's  
recent speech.

French anti-aircraft artillery im-  
mediately opened fire.  
Meanwhile an official communique  
from the Western Front says normal  
activity is continuing at the front.

## LATEST

## HESS HURT IN EXPLOSION

PARIS, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—Accord-  
ing to unconfirmed reports from  
Munich, Herr Rudolf Hess, Hitler's  
deputy, was among the victims of the  
beer cellar explosion, says the Am-  
sterdam correspondent of "Havas".

Telephone Communication Cut  
PARIS, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—Berlin  
Munich telephone communications  
were cut after the explosion in the  
beer cellar, states that "Havas" cor-  
respondent at Amsterdam.

### Washington Reaction To Speech

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—  
Hitler's "Beer Cellar" speech is  
regarded here as removing the last  
possibility of the Belgo-Dutch peace  
move having any success.

### See Back Page For Further Late News

## DARDANUS MISSING

No Word Of Fate  
Of Air-Liner

No further word has been re-  
ceived of the welfare of Imperial  
 Airways' Dardanus, which, as  
far as is known, was fired on  
yesterday on her way from  
Hongkong to Bangkok and forced  
to land on the small Japanese-  
occupied Welchow Island in the  
Gulf of Tongking. She had five  
people aboard.

The Government of the Colony has  
now taken charge of the matter and  
has made representations to the  
Japanese Naval Authorities at Shang-  
hai. No reply has yet been received,  
though an early reply is hoped for.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

25 words \$2.00  
for 3 days prepaid

### WANTED KNOWN.

ELECTRIC Refrigerators for sale or hire: efficient service guaranteed. For particulars apply Domestic Engineers, Ltd., 22, Des Voeux Road Central, first floor, or Phone 23564.

### PROFESSIONAL.

DAVE HARVEY and Phyllis Dyer now appearing at Hongkong Hotel will teach a limited number of pupils. All forms, ballroom and tap dancing by appointment.

### FOR SALE.

"HONGKONG AS REVEALED BY THE CAMERA" Second Edition. Over 60 excellent views of the Colony. Price \$1.50. Obtainable at Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Hongkong Travel Bureau or from the Publishers, South China Morning Post, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

### APARTMENTS TO LET.

APARTMENTS: Well appointed two room apartment, private bath, kitchen and verandah. Also cheerful single room with private bath and verandah. Room Service. Box 555, "Hongkong Telegraph."

### C. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 13th day of November, 1939, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Repulse Bay, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

### PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet.	Ann. Rent	Upset Price
3	Lot No. 431	North East of Rural Building Lot No. 401, South Bay Road, Repulse Bay.	As per sale plan.	About 16,000	\$184	\$4,000

### CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

#### Steamship

Bringing Cargo from Dunkirk via Haiphong.

Consignees are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before 12th November 1939, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyor Messrs. Goddard and Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, 7th November, 1939.

Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when any dutiable goods are examined by the Company's Surveyors.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

R. OHL, Agent.

### Socony Transfer Their Tankers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8. (Reuter).—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey stated that at least six of their tankers were transferred to the Panama flag in the past six weeks. A further nine are changing.

**ROOM-BATH**  
CENTRAL CLEAN COMFORTABLE  
\$6

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### BANK HOLIDAY.

In accordance with Government Ordinance, The Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Saturday, the 11th November, 1939.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1939.

### C. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 13th day of November, 1939, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at La Salle Road, Kowloon Tsi, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

### PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet.	Ann. Rent	Upset Price
1	Lot No. 240	Upperville New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1167, La Salle Road, Kowloon Tsi.	As per sale plan.	About 16,000	\$184	\$9,000

### C. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 13th day of November, 1939, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Tai Hang Road, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

### PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet.	Ann. Rent	Upset Price
2	Lot No. 5710	Upperville New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 5540 & 5541, Tai Hang Road.	As per sale plan.	About 55,570	\$636	\$27,655

### NOTICE

#### Goodrich

announces the appointment of  
**Dodwell & Co., Ltd.**

### SOLE DISTRIBUTORS

for  
Hong Kong & Provinces of  
Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yun-nan, Kweichow, Szechuen.

### FOR ALL

**GOODRICH PRODUCTS**

## Exchange At A Glance

### SELLING

T.T. London	1/2 1/4
Demand do.	1/2 1/4
T.T. Shanghai	270
T.T. Singapore	52 1/2
T.T. Japan	103 1/2
T.T. India	82 1/2
T.T. U.S.A.	24 1/4
T.T. Manila	48 1/2
T.T. Batavia	44
T.T. Bangkok	149 1/4
T.T. Saigon	103
T.T. France	100 1/2
T.T. Switzerland	100 1/2
T.T. Australia	1/6 1/4

### BUYING

4 m/s L/C London	1/3 1/4
4 m/s D/P do.	1/3 1/4
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	25 1/4
4 m/s France	11 1/4
30 d/s India	84 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in Lon.	4.02
U.S. Cross rate in N. Y.	13.91

## H.K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

### BANKS

H.K. Banks	1,350 s.
H.K. Banks (Lon. Reg.)	£88 s.
H.K. Banks (H.K. Reg.)	£88 s.
Chartered	£84 s.
Mercantile, A. & B.	£77 s.
Mercantile, C.	£11 1/2 s.
East Asia	£71 s.

### INSURANCES

Canlon	205 s.
Union	400 s.
China Underwriters	£14 s.
H.K. Fire	£178 s.

### SHIPPING

Douglases	70 b.
Steamboats	12 s.
Indo-China, P.S.	60 s.
Indo-China, D.S.	30 s.
Shell (Bearers s/-)	87/6 s.
Waterboats	8/10 s.

### DOCKS ETC.

Wharves	101 1/4 s.
Docks	18 1/4 s.
Providents	4/10 s.
New Eng. Sh.	14/40 s.
Sh. Docks Sh.	20 1/4 s.

### MINING

Kailan s/-	10/- n.
Raub's	0/75 n.
Venz. Gold	4 n.
H.K. Mines	3 1/4 Cts. n.

### LANDS

Hotels	4 1/2 n.
Lands	32 1/2 s.
Land 4% Deb.	par. n.
Shal. Lands Sh.	10/30 s.
Humphreys	112 s.
H. K. Realities	£25 s.
Chinese Estates	100 n.

### UTILITIES

Trams	10 s.
Peak Tram (old)	7/40 s.
Peak Trams (new)	£70 s.
Star Ferries	0/1 1/2 s.
Y. Ferries	22 1/2 s.
China Lights (old)	7/80 s.
China Lights (new)	4 1/4 s.
H.K. Electric	49 1/2 s.
H.K. Electric	112 s.
Sandakan Lights	112 s.
Telephones (old)	20 1/4 s.
Telephones (new)	7/60 s.
Tractions s/-	18/- n.
Tractions (Prof.) s/-	18/0 n.

### INDUSTRIALS

Cald. Macg. (ord.) Sh.	14 n.
Cald. Macg. (Pre.) Sh.	13 n.
Canton Ice	1 s.
Cements	15/15/10 s.
H.K. Ropes	4/90 s.

### STORES, &c.

Dairy Farms (old)	105 1/4 s.
Dairy Farms (new)	19 1/4 s.
Watsons	7/60 s.
Lanc. Croftlands	7/40 s.
Sinceres	41 n.
Wing On (H.K.)	41 n.
Powell, Ltd.	1 n.

### COTTON MILLS

Ewo Sh.	22 n.
Shai Cotton Sh.	17 1/2 s.
Zong Sing Sh.	42 n.
Wing On Textiles, Sh.	48 1/4 s.

### MISC.

H. K. Entertainments	6 b.
Constructions (old)	1/55 s.
Constructions (new)	1 s.
Vibro Piling	8 1/2 s.
Ch. Govt. 5% 1925	52 1/2 n.
G. Bonds	100 n.
H.K. Govt. 4% Loan	97 s.
H.K. Govt. 3 1/2% Loan	14/- b.
Marsmans (Lon.) s/-	14/- b.
Marsmans (H.K.) s/-	4/- n.

### CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

### SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

#### Steamship

Bringing Cargo from Marseilles via Saigon.

Consignees are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before 18th November, 1939, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyor Messrs. Goddard and Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10.00 a.m. on Monday, 13th November, 1939.

Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when any dutiable goods are examined by the Company's Surveyors.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

R. OHL, Agent.

## The War In China JAPANESE WARSHIPS DAMAGED

### Chinese Alleged Gas Shells Used

DURING the past week, Japanese forces in China made use of warships in their operations, but Chinese sources claim that serious damage was done to several of these ships by Chinese artillery.

A "Central News" message from Tientsin, Anhwei, states that seven Japanese warships in the Yangtze River were damaged, three seriously, by Chinese artillery during November 2, 3 and 4.

Two motor boats used by the Japanese forces are reported to have been sunk.

Three Motor Boats Sunk. From Changsha, a report states that seven Japanese motor boats cruising in the Yangtze River at Yoyang in North Hunan were fired upon by Chinese artillery across the river on Tuesday.

Three of these boats were sunk and the occupants drowned.

The other boats hurriedly returned to Yoyang.

Chinese artillery is also claimed to have achieved a certain measure of success in Kiangsi. Fenghsia city, held by the Japanese, was shelled on Tuesday and a Japanese provisions depot and an ammunition depot were hit.

### Gas Shells Used in Charge

On Wednesday, Japanese artillery at Hsiangfukwang, north-east of Kanan, fired over 40 shells on the Chinese positions.

Chinese sources allege that a few of these were gas shells.

Interviewed by a "Central News" correspondent, a Chinese staff officer said that Chinese troops are now engaged in a wide encircling movement against Suhsien in north Hupoh.

Appreciable progress has been made. Many strategic points to the south-east of Suhsien, including Tientshan, Siaoichuan and Lotien have been recaptured.

## LOWERING THE STARS AND STRIPES

### U.S. SHIP TRANSFER

#### No Violation of Act, Says Officials

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH". WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (UP).—The U. S. Maritime Commission has prepared a memorandum for President Roosevelt regarding the proposed transfer of eleven American ships to the Panamanian registry.

The memorandum claims that the transfer will not violate the Neutrality Act.

It will be delivered to the President on his return to Washington, or transmitted to Hyde Park if he so requests.

#### Request Held Up

In the meantime, the Commission is holding the United States Line's request for the transfer in abeyance.

The memorandum is in response to President Roosevelt's request for information.

It is reported to deal with two basic questions, firstly, the effect of the transfer on national defence and, secondly, the possibility of foreign governments endeavouring to purchase entire fleets of American merchantmen.

Maritime Commission officials state that the vessels in question are at least 17 years old. As the economic life of a ship is normally 25 years, they could be utilised only as a last resort on national defence.

The Commission will reject any attempt by foreigners to buy fleets of American ships.

## Contraband Seizes. More Nazi Goods

### SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—In the week ending November 4, the British Contraband Control detained 10,500 tons of goods apparently destined for Germany, including 11,500 tons of cereals seized from German merchant vessels captured by the Navy.

Several neutral ships were permitted to sail with items of cargo which, it was decided, should not be seized on condition that the items were returned to the United Kingdom at the first opportunity.

## Homage To Man Who Defied Germans

### SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BRUSSELS, Nov. 8 (UP).—There was a continuous procession throughout the morning past the body of Burgomaster Max.

The body is lying in state in the town hall amidst masses of flowers.

The King paid homage at 12.30 p.m.

### SALE OF WORK

The Women's Guild of the Hongkong Union Church wishes to thank all those who contributed to the success of their sale of work which was held in the Church Hall on Friday.

## PETITION PRESENTED

Manila, Nov. 8. Representatives of five local groups, including the Congress for Democracy and Collective Security, presented Mr. Sayre, United States High Commissioner, with three volumes containing 40,000 signatures urging the United States to enact an anti-Japanese embargo.

Mr. Sayre promised to transmit the request to Washington.

Regarding the group's campaign advocating a boycott of Japanese goods all over the Philippines, Mr. Sayre said that the legal status of such a boycott movement could only be decided by the Department of State, pending which the local laws applying to boycotts will apply.

The committee of ten comprised Filipino, American and Chinese representatives of Congress Democracy, Collective Security League for Defence of Democracy, Friends of China, Youth League of the Philippines and Chinese Y.M.C.A.

The signatures to the petition which they presented were obtained during the recent exhibition of Chin-

## NO APPEAL TO AMERICA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—Mr. Cordell Hull, the American Secretary of State, stated today that the Belgian and Dutch governments had not made any direct communication to the United States regarding their joint peace appeal, nor were the United States requested to collaborate and participate in the effort to end war.

### Message To Roosevelt SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Nov. 8 (UP).—The British National Peace Council has cabled President Roosevelt: "We appeal to you to use your influence in any of the ways open to insure the success of the Dutch-Belgian offer of mediation."

## STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary issued 12.30 p.m. yesterday says:

Although enquiries are still around, the morning's efforts were not productive of anything spectacular. The turnover was again of poor dimensions, though on a slightly more generous scale than yesterday.

Bank of East Asia \$71	
Union Ins.	\$300
Douglases	\$70
Docks	\$18 1/4
Providents	\$4.05
Lands	\$32 1/2
Realities	\$4 1/4
Yunnan Ferries	\$22 1/4
China Lights (Old)	\$7.00
China Lights (New)	\$4.75
Electric	\$49 1/4
Telephones (Old)	\$20 1/4
Dairy Farms (Old)	\$10 1/4
Watsons	\$7.00

Sellers	
Cements	\$15 1/4
Dairy Farms (Old)	\$20
H.K. Govt. 3 1/2% Loan	97

Buyers	
Union Ins.	\$400
Providents	\$4.10
Lands	\$32
Tramways	\$10
Cements	\$15
Dairy Farms (Old)	\$20
Watsons	\$7.00

### MANILA GOLD SHARES

Atoka	Pa.
Antamok	18 1/4 s.
Bangio Gold	16 1/2 s.
Batong Buhay	0/100 b.
Benguet Con.	10/70 s.
Big Wedge	22 b.
Coco Grove	10 n.
Con. Mines	0/300 b.
Demonstration	0/74 s.
I. X. L.	30 1/2 s.
Ipo Gold	15 s.
Ilogons Min.	23 1/4 s.
Mambulao Con.	0/41 b.
Masbate Con.	0/9 s.
Mind. Motherlode	0/74 s.
Mine Operation	0/94 s.
North Camarines	14 1/2 s.
Paracuto Gumaus	16 s.
San Mauricio	75 s.
Surligao Con.	17 s.
Suyoc Con.	13 1/2 s.
Syndicate Inv.	0/20 b.
United Paracuto	31 s.

## POST OFFICE

Christmas and New Year Cards bearing not more than five written words and enclosed in open envelopes are accepted by the Post Office at the rate for printed matter, i.e. 5 cents per 2 ounces, for all countries. Hongkong, China and Macao at 2 cents per

# UNOFFICIAL COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT FORCEFUL ARGUMENTS AGAINST INCOME TAX

## UNANIMOUS OPPOSITION TO GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS ADMINISTRATION COST CRITICISM

### Members Warn Against Rising Tide Of Expenditure In H. K.

UNEQUIVOCAL OPPOSITION TO GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF INCOME TAX WAS EXPRESSED BY UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS AT THIS AFTERNOON'S MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ALL EIGHT UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS SPOKE ON THE SUBJECT AND OPPOSED THE MEASURE.

THE CONSENSUS OF OPINION IS SUMMED UP IN THE SPEECH BY THE SENIOR UNOFFICIAL MEMBER, HON. SIR HENRY POLLOCK, WHO SAID:

"In the opinion of responsible business men of this Colony, the imposition of Income Tax would be a disastrous form of taxation to adopt."

"It is the unanimous opinion of the Committee and Members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce that they are not in favour of the introduction of Income Tax in this Colony."

"My Unofficial colleagues on this Council are unanimously opposed to Income Tax."

"I confess that I find it very difficult to understand what justification the Government has for proceeding with the consideration of an income tax bill in view of the fact that these British and Chinese experts have unanimously expressed in opposition."

Sir Henry Pollock also expresses the conviction that it would not be prudent finance to make an annual contribution to the Imperial Government of \$3,000,000, in addition to the \$6,000,000 per annum which we pay for our ordinary Military Contribution and other defence expenditure undertaken by the Colony.

Only slight opposition is expressed by Unofficial Members to the ordinary Budget, which is the highest in the Colony's history.

The Hon. Mr. T. E. Pearce suggests curtailment of expenditure in the Medical Department, and warns that the question of Civil Service pensions is rapidly getting out of hand.

The Hon. Mr. Li Tse-fong, complains the lack of provision for the education of Chinese children, and to the total lack of provision for Air Raid shelters for civilians.

#### Let Us Beware

Future governments, says the Hon. Mr. A. L. Shields, may be caused much heart burning and anxiety if the burden of expenditure and cost of government is not carefully watched to-day.

"Let us beware," he said, "lest we find ourselves with little to offer but security. Let us look over our stock in trade and see what else we have to offer."

The Hon. Mr. D'Almeida claims that if Government, by use of its official majority, imposes upon the Colony a form of taxation against which the representatives of the people have expressed themselves so strongly and so unequivocally, "it would be a sad commentary indeed on the rule by the people."

The epithet "astronomical" is more apt to-day regarding administration costs than ever before, he says.

#### "Killing The Goose"

One of the most comprehensive speeches was that made by the Hon. Mr. M. K. Li, who covered the entire field of economics and finances in his condemnation of the existing system.

He insists that the method of taxation employed for the purpose of raising the funds necessary for a contribution to the Imperial War Chest should, like the contribution itself, be spontaneous and free, and warns against the risk of "killing the goose."

No scheme of taxation for this purpose, says the Hon. Mr. T. N. Chau, will be attacked by Hongkong residents, either Chinese or European, on the ground that it inflicts hardship or strain on any portion of the community.

He expressed the opinion, however, that Income Tax would defeat its own object.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell expressed alarm at the ever-increasing cost of Government which, in his view, will continue to increase unless there is a radical change in the principles laid down for conducting the Colony's affairs. Income Tax, he said, would be a dangerous experiment.

While unanimously opposing Income Tax, Unofficial Members were equally unanimous that the Colony desires to make large-scale sacrifices for the purpose of assisting the Imperial Government in its war against Neutrality.

Each member stressed that opposition was not to financial sacrifices but to the Government's proposal to call for these sacrifices.

pay for our ordinary Military Contribution and to the sum of nearly 2 1/2 million dollars in respect of Defence and Special War Expenditure for 1940-41.

My reasons for holding this opinion are:

1.—That nobody can foretell how long the present war will last, and therefore, that we are not justified in mortgaging our financial future for an indefinite period of time by sending out of the Colony annually more than three million dollars.

2.—That the total amount required to be voted eventually to complete the following items in Public Works Extraordinary for 1940-41, namely, Items 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22 and 23, is over 2 million dollars, whereas the amounts now being voted for commencing these works total no more than two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. The big difference between the above amounts will have to be made up by the tax payer in future Budgets unless we are to leave those works in a state of suspended animation for the wholly unknown and uncertain duration of the war.

3.—In his speech in this Council on the Budget, on October 12, the Honourable the Financial Secretary said:

"In preparing the final draft of a number of items of new expenditure which had originally been included in the Budget, in order to avoid budgeting for any substantial deficit in the ordinary circumstances which lie before us."

**Important Admission**  
That statement of the Financial Secretary I regard as an important admission that certain desirable items of expenditure were excluded from the Budget because of the "uncertain circumstances which lie before us."

Nobody who is acquainted with the circumstances of Hongkong will dispute that there are many other public works which we would like to have carried out if finances permitted.

This seems to me a very strong argument not only against our sending home as a War Gift a sum of more than three million dollars but also a very strong argument against the imposition of a tax like Income Tax, which will seriously upset Chinese capitalists and industrialists in this Colony.

A few days ago I visited the Kwong Wah Hospital and found that it was badly overcrowded, with, in some cases, two patients occupying the same bed. Also I found over 200 patients quartered in four malsheds in the grounds, who are exposed to serious danger in case of fire.

In these circumstances it is obvious that more hospital accommodation for several hundred patients ought to be built as soon as possible, involving a probable expenditure of about two million dollars.

I am confident that Your Excellency, who has Public Health matters in this Colony so much at heart, will agree that this is a responsibility which rests upon the Government and that these new hospital buildings ought to be erected as soon as possible.

**Non-Riskable Taxation**  
I now pass on to the main theme of my speech, which is that, for the purpose of making a gift to the Imperial Government, other taxes which would not involve the risk of injuring the trade and prosperity of this Colony ought to be substituted for Income Tax.

In the opinion of responsible business men of this Colony, the imposition of Income Tax would be a disastrous form of taxation to adopt, for it is the unanimous opinion of the Committee and Members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, that they are not in favour of the introduction of income tax in this Colony.

**Unanimous Opposition**  
My Unofficial colleagues on this Council are unanimously opposed to Income Tax.

I confess that I find it very difficult to understand what justification the Government has for proceeding with the consideration of an Income Tax bill in view of the fact that these British and Chinese Experts have unanimously expressed themselves as being opposed to Income Tax.

Anybody who understands the mentality of the Chinese must realise that such a measure as Income Tax would be likely to cause the flight of capital from this Colony and to prevent new remittances from being made in Hongkong, and also that it would probably deter new factories and enterprises from starting here.

In connection with this latter point I mention that I have been informed recently that certain Chinese, who had intended to start steel-works in this Colony, have since Income Tax was mooted, abandoned the idea.

Other objections to Income Tax are that it would involve the trouble and expense of having numerous Chinese account books translated into English, and that its collection would involve the employment of considerable public cost, of a large staff of new Government officials, and that the Chinese have strong objections to their private, family, and business affairs being prised into.

In the Taxation Committee's Report, mention is made of the probable cost to Government of Income Tax, but no consideration seems to have been given to the additional cost of book-keeping, records, legal advice, chartered accountant's fees etc., that will have to be borne by any business in order to comply with the requirements of the Tax.

**Cylon No Comparison**  
We have been told that Income Tax is enforced in Cylon, but, with all due deference, that fact is wholly irrelevant, as conditions there are so entirely different from those existing in this Colony.

I fear that Your Excellency in your desire for the Colony to make a contribution towards the War Gift to the Imperial Government, has not quite appreciated those serious objections to Income Tax which I have indicated and which will no doubt be stressed by either Unofficial Members.

It is, however, that Your Excellency who, in the course of your two years' administration of this Colony, has earned the thoroughly well-deserved reputation of being able to consider every side of a question, will, with the same impartiality, consider the arguments which are now being urged against the imposition of Income Tax, together with the suggestion that alternative taxes be imposed.

**Restricted Reference**  
Your Excellency has recently appointed a Committee to go into details of the Income Tax Bill proposed by Government, and I understand that, in that letter of appointment, it was stated that Government was "willing to give full consideration to alternative methods of raising revenue."

I have been informed, however, by the Government, that that remark does not mean that the members of that particular Committee are to be at liberty to suggest any alternative methods of taxation.

Accordingly, I venture to suggest that Your Excellency should now appoint a Committee for the purpose of considering alternative methods to Income Tax for raising revenue for the War Gift to the Imperial Government.

**Some Alternatives**  
That Committee would, no doubt, be able to recommend many suitable alternatives to Income Tax.

In the meanwhile, I suggest some possible alternative methods of taxation which have the merit of being easily collected, at small expense, and also of being widely spread, such as:

A percentage on every electric light and power bill.  
A percentage on every gas bill.  
A percentage on every telephone bill.

The raising of the annual licence fee charged for wireless sets.  
A tax on cinema and theatre tickets.

The institution of a special War surtax on the assessed rateable value of property.

The collection of a percentage on dividends from investments in Public Limited Companies in Hongkong.

On behalf of all the Unofficial Members of this Council, I desire to state that Income Tax is, in our opinion, detrimental to the future of this Colony, and to request Your Excellency to appoint a Committee to consider and report on alternatives to Income Tax, for the special purpose of raising revenue for the War Gift to the Imperial Government.

It is my earnest hope that a just and wise solution of this taxation problem may be found and that what ought to be a free-will offering from this Colony will go home with the cordial and united assent of every Member of this Council.

## NEW BROOM NEEDED

### Alarm At Rising Costs Of Government

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell

Your Excellency—Though the Budget before us to-day is a heavy one considering the world situation, the explanations given to the Select Committee have satisfied me that it would be false economy not to proceed with the Public Works Extraordinary programme, unless our revenue shows signs of a serious decline.

Should this occur, the contingency is satisfactorily covered by the assurance we have received that certain of these works will not be commenced until the reference to the Finance Committee.

At the same time, it is impossible not to be alarmed at the ever-increasing cost of Government, which in my view must continue to increase unless there is a radical change in the principles laid down for conducting the Colonial service.

A system which renders it almost impossible to dismiss an unsatisfactory servant, and which adheres tenaciously to the practice of promotion by seniority, is bad enough, but when to this is added the inequality of the terms of service in the different Colonies, which renders most difficult the very desirable transfer of staff from one Colony to another, the Government, in my judgment, is saddled with three disabilities which



HON. MR. S. H. DODWELL

would speedily ruin any ordinary business concern.

**Purchasing Policy**  
As Your Excellency is possibly aware, I have protested before now in this Council against the Government's policy of purchasing practically all their supplies through the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and very little through the local merchants who carry on the Colony's trade.

The Government's reply is that the purchase of all Colonial supplies through one central organisation is an economic and business-like procedure, and one which is adopted by all business concerns with branches abroad.

In many respects I agree that this answer is unanswerable, and I am quite prepared to withdraw my opposition to the policy, if only the Government would be business-like in all directions.

Some radical change in regard to the three disabilities I have mentioned is essential, and would so increase the efficiency of the whole service that substantial reductions in staff and overhead would result.

**Wrong Type Of Broom**  
With regard to this much vexed question of Income Tax, I have listened with great interest to my Unofficial colleagues' remarks, and to the very able reply of the Hon. Financial Secretary who, in spite of the disabilities surrounding the transfer of staff that I have just alluded to, has in some measure way arrived here, and if I may say so, is most efficiently carrying out the duties of a new broom.

He is now quite rightly bent upon sweeping up part of our hard-earned incomes in order to devote them to the prosecution of the greatest of all causes, but he proposes to use a type of broom that some of us don't believe suited to the interests of the Colony.

As one of the business men originally consulted with regard to the imposition of Income Tax, I would say at once that my opposition to it did not arise until I later discovered the duties of a new broom.

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have no desire nor intention to evade. Only two considerations weigh with the Committee: firstly, will the introduction of Income Tax drive Chinese industrial enterprise and capital away from the Colony and prevent fresh capital and industries coming in; and secondly, will not the organisation for collecting it prove too costly?

The Committee's answer to both these questions was in the affirmative.

We attached little importance to the danger of industrial enterprise being driven away from the Colony, for the simple reason that most of it derives considerable benefit from Imperial Preference, but we came to the unanimous conclusion that the risk of a flight of capital was a very real one which should not be taken if our war contribution could be collected in some other way.

In our position as a storage, distributing, and financing centre, with no mineral or agricultural wealth to speak of, we are on an entirely different footing to Ceylon and the Crown Colonies which have introduced Income Tax. Our trade is very largely dependent upon cheap money.

In my own experience it has suffered very seriously on many occasions before from flights of capital, when interest rates have risen to 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. and seriously affected all industry and trade.

**Dangerous Experiment**  
In the light of the strenuous opposition of our Chinese colleagues who fear that it will have this effect, I personally feel that it might be a dangerous experiment.

This may seem strange advice from one whose Company is registered at Home, pays Home Income Tax and Excess Profits Tax, and on this account was at a serious disadvantage during the last war. Nevertheless, it is my considered opinion unless, we can get over the Chinese objections.

I recognise that none of us should rightly pass final judgment upon the subject until the Bill is before us, and we know its terms. The Committee now sitting may succeed in devising some method of making it less objectionable to our friends.

Under their terms of reference it is difficult to see how this can be achieved, but if it can, then the main objection I have to Income Tax will disappear.

**Cost Of Collection**  
There is another point which needs serious consideration before setting up an expensive collection department, which, if it is to do its work thoroughly, I fear will almost certainly cost more than the four lakhs mentioned by the Hon. Financial Secretary.

I doubt if the Government really appreciates how large a proportion of the tax, if applied throughout the Colony, would have to be refunded by the Home Government.

I estimate that six large British concerns, apart from the purely local limited companies, would contribute a very substantial proportion of the tax collected from European British companies, and the great majority of their shareholders are in the United Kingdom.

Finally, Sir, I realise only too well that opposition to Income Tax in the present moment is not merely unpatriotic, no doubt particularly so to my Hon. friend the Acting General Officer Commanding, and the Services generally, who pay their 7s. 6d.

**Gladly Contribute**  
So far as the European Britons in the Colony are concerned, I am confident that they are all prepared to accept their responsibility in this matter and that all would gladly make their contribution through the medium of an Income Tax, provided that reasonable allowances are made, and that the tax is for the duration of the war.

From what my Chinese colleagues have said, it is clearly not the payment of the contribution to which they object, but to the method of its collection.

Conceivably, of course, the danger of a flight of capital may prove an exaggerated bogey.

We undoubtedly have a magnificent harbour and many attractions and facilities to counteract the imposition of the tax, but from my thirty years' experience of how little it takes to upset the delicate economic equilibrium of this Colony, I am convinced that there is a grave element of risk, and that, in view of the difficulties of trading we are likely to have to contend with, it is one we should not take unless the Committee's session can make the Bill palatable to the Chinese community.

**Always Failed**  
We are faced by the undeniable fact that the introduction of Income Tax in a wholly or predominantly Chinese community has always proved a failure and as, obviously, there is a reason for this which might be easily ascertained or, on the other hand, evade the most vigilant inquiry, it is my view that without an answer to this question, an answer which would enable us to distinguish conditions in this Colony from countries where the experiment has failed, we are not justified in proceeding with the measure.

It is known with what little success the attempt to introduce Income Tax in Malaya has met, but what is still more important is the evidence from China itself where the Income Tax Laws, which had been most carefully worked out, have proved to be an absolute failure almost from the time of their institution.

I do not think it necessary for me to put forward any theories for these failures, but I do repeat that a very clear explanation should be the starting point and not an incidental matter for our own deliberations.

The Taxation Committee appointed by Your Excellency in October, 1938, had already, as I will admit, a background of very abnormal conditions in this Colony, arising out of the Sino-Japanese hostilities which had then been in progress for over a year.

That part of their Report which deals with Income Tax cannot, therefore, be said to have ignored entirely the unusual commercial and financial situation which then existed and might continue for an indefinite period.

**Note Of Caution**  
It is however, worthy of note that in furnishing replies to a number of practical difficulties in the institution of Income Tax relating to questions which the Committee itself had raised, a very strong note of caution was sounded, and I desire to refer particularly to certain statements.

PLEASE Turn To Page 4



HON. MR. T. N. CHAU

unlately comes from a source which we have all learnt to regard as committed to the matter of policy in systematic deliberation.

As representing the Chinese community, and by that I mean not only those whose loyalty arises from their British birth but all who have enjoyed the privileges of citizenship in this Colony, I have to refuse in the most unequivocal terms that such opposition, as has already been voiced against the introduction of Income Tax, is associated with any unwillingness to share in full measure whatever sacrifices which are being claimed from all citizens of the British Empire.

**Desire To Help**  
I go further, and that far from the adoption of any hesitant attitude towards the raising of a special war contribution by this Colony, it is the general desire of the Chinese community to see that its due course such a contribution be made and in a manner which will be worthy of and do credit to the loyalty of all sections of the community of this Colony.

The Chinese community is far from being insensible of the urgent and special financial needs of the Colony, and they realise that these call for consideration of new methods of raising revenue.

**Fraught With Difficulties**  
The opposition to the introduction of Income Tax, which it is my duty to emphasise, is based on the firm conviction that its practical implication is so fraught with difficulties, that it will not only fail in its object but may bring in its train repercussions and complications in spheres which might not normally be associated with the collection of revenue.

Where the difficulties with which we are faced only of a practical nature, I would consider any form of opposition which did not attempt to offer any solution as being inadequate.

But as I am convinced that this revolutionary method of raising revenue in this Colony is going to place us in a position where not merely tax but the very structure of the whole financial structure may be imperilled, I must deprecate even prolonged considerations directed towards solving the various practical difficulties, many of which have been already voiced by public bodies and in the Press.

I feel that in considering the question of Income Tax in this Colony, where the Chinese business population predominates, we should exercise a sense, not merely of scientific, but more particularly of what I might describe as "psychological" economics.

**Always Failed**  
We are faced by the undeniable fact that the introduction of Income Tax in a wholly or predominantly Chinese community has always proved a failure and as, obviously, there is a reason for this which might be easily ascertained or, on the other hand, evade the most vigilant inquiry, it is my view that without an answer to this question, an answer which would enable us to distinguish conditions in this Colony from countries where the experiment has failed, we are not justified in proceeding with the measure.

It is known with what little success the attempt to introduce Income Tax in Malaya has met, but what is still more important is the evidence from China itself where the Income Tax Laws, which had been most carefully worked out, have proved to be an absolute failure almost from the time of their institution.

I do not think it necessary for me to put forward any theories for these failures, but I do repeat that a very clear explanation should be the starting point and not an incidental matter for our own deliberations.

The Taxation Committee appointed by Your Excellency in October, 1938, had already, as I will admit, a background of very abnormal conditions in this Colony, arising out of the Sino-Japanese hostilities which had then been in progress for over a year.

That part of their Report which deals with Income Tax cannot, therefore, be said to have ignored entirely the unusual commercial and financial situation which then existed and might continue for an indefinite period.

**Note Of Caution**  
It is however, worthy of note that in furnishing replies to a number of practical difficulties in the institution of Income Tax relating to questions which the Committee itself had raised, a very strong note of caution was sounded, and I desire to refer particularly to certain statements.

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# DEBATE ON THE BUDGET—Continued From Page 3

## HISTORY OF H.K. FINANCE TRACED BY HON. MR. M. K. LO

### HOW HONGKONG HAS GAINED

Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo

Your Excellency—Hon. friend, the Financial Secretary in his illuminating "Memorandum on the Financial Position, 1938, 1939 and the Estimates for 1940-41," to which I shall have occasion to refer again, remarks:

"As last year, the revenue for 1940-1941 has been estimated generally on the assumption that the economic activity of the Colony will be maintained at not far below the present level. This may prove to be over optimistic, especially since the outbreak of the war, but the whole outlook at present is uncertain and no other firm basis for estimating the revenue presents itself."

With the inevitable dislocations of trade caused by the war, and by the various measures dictated by Imperial war economy, and with new taxation under the proposed War Budget, I confess to a strong feeling that the Financial Secretary's fear that the assumption on which the revenue position is based may be over optimistic will, unhappily, prove only too true.

I wish, therefore, to state that, in assessing, as a member of the Select Committee, to the Budget now before the Council, I have paid due regard to the Financial Secretary's statement in this Council on October 12, 1939, that the programme of Public Works Extraordinary and also the many items of special expenditure

where income is derived merely from a single source. We are, therefore, inevitably thrown back, for the purpose of assessment not only of income but of allowances, to investigate each individual case.

One Class Of Difficulty

As an example of one class of difficulty, I am reminded of the very large proportion of the business transacted in this Colony by what is known as the "middle man" or commission agent, the person who buys and sells not for his own account but passes money after making certain recognised deductions.

I would be surprised to hear that the total income from this class of business could be ascertained, with an approximation to accuracy, by inspecting all transactions, involving the records kept by the principals in such transaction.

In a large number of cases, neither of the principals carries on business in this Colony. Whilst on this question of assessment, it may be known that in each business, and indeed in many private transactions, there are recognised deductions which are not a matter of record but are, nevertheless, an essential.

It would be interesting to know to what extent the primary business and qualifications made by the Taxation Committee would have been augmented or emphasised had it been asked to report on this particular subject under the conditions imposed on this Colony through being itself involved in a state of war. It is to be hoped that the little encouragement that Report may have given to the Government for the introduction of the measure now, would have been replaced by a solemn warning against it.

Refugee Capital

Attention has been sufficiently drawn to the financial and military nature of the capital—refugee capital, if I may so describe it—which has found its way to this Colony in the last two years.

Investment in enterprises, including the transfer of manufacturing plant to Hongkong, has been stimulated by a profound sense of security and by satisfactory appraisal of the benefits to be derived.

A disturbance of the calculations and stimulus which have produced these wartime investments will undoubtedly involve a consideration of alternatives when it should, of course, be our object to retain the advantages which this Colony so rarely receives.

Traditional Procedure

It is not a question merely of disclosure of business secrets, but of the breaking down of a traditional element in business procedure which has been regarded for centuries as a fundamental form of security, and with it would go a degree of confidence which might undermine the whole structure of business life.

It may be said that the assessments would depend only in part on the investigations of books, and that there are considerable sources from which reliable and indisputable information is available. These include income from public investments, public or private companies, from house properties, mortgages, salaries (which are a matter of record by employers), and all income which is remitted from abroad and which passes through recognised channels such as Banks.

Whilst not agreeing that the proportion of these sources is as large as anticipated, the ability to tax that source does not, unless I misunderstand the situation, provide any encouragement.

There arise numerous questions of refunds, rebates and allowances which will have to be considered, as in the vast majority of cases such class of income will not represent the sole source.

In this Colony, except perhaps in the case of foreign employees, instances must be comparatively few

appearing in the individual Heads of Estimates, although approved by this Council and the Secretary of State, would not be automatically carried out if the revenue position did not justify the expenditure.

Grants To Charity

The above, Sir, is all that I have to say on the General Budget, except to renew a plea which has already been made by me in the last two successive Budget Debates in this Council. The plea, Sir, is that Government may be kind enough to make a substantial grant for providing charitable and medical relief to the Chinese on account of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

As I have previously pointed out, such relief is in a humanitarian cause, which transcends any consideration of mere "profit and loss."

But, speaking in this Council on October 12, 1939, I was able to show, on the high authority of the Financial Secretary, that, in respect of 1937, the revenue benefited to the extent of over \$4,000,000 by the Sino-Japanese conflict. Since then, very striking figures have been revealed by the Financial Secretary's Memorandum, which I have already referred to.

Millions From War

Taking, first, 1938. When the Estimate for Revenue was first framed, Revenue was put at just over 30% million. The actual revenue exceeded this estimate by \$4,800,000, and this excess is attributed by the Financial Secretary to the increase in the activity of the Colony which prevailed, owing largely to the Sino-Japanese conflict and the large increase in population due to the same cause.

On the other hand, the original expenditure, put at \$33,370,500, exceeded the estimate by \$3,790,300. But of this excess, the Financial Secretary points out that \$2,203,216 was in respect of unallocated stores, loans and Military Contribution, due to changes in the accounting system, leaving an excess of \$1,587,084 in respect of all other items.

But the only items that can fairly be attributed to the Sino-Japanese conflict are Head 22, Medical Department (epidemics and larger population), Head 29, Charitable Services (relief of refugees), Head 34, Public Works Extraordinary (construction of refugee camps and acquisition of property \$822,032), amounting to \$1,097,120.

The net gain to the Colony is therefore \$3,350,815.

Coming now to 1939. The original estimated revenue was put at \$36,097,325 (including \$839,704 transferred from Government House and City Development Fund). Now this estimate was obviously framed on the basis of the continuing operation of the same factors which brought about such striking increases to the Colony revenue in 1938.

If this argument is sound, as I think it is, then it can be fairly stated that the net gain to the Colony in 1939 must be approximately the same as in 1938, on the basis of the original estimate, less any increased expenditure which had not been taken into account in the Estimate of 1939 Expenditure.

Of the latter, as shown in Table 3 of the Financial Secretary's Memorandum, the only item I can find relating to Head 5, Charitable Services (relief of refugees), in respect of which the excess over original estimate amounts to \$1,241,735.

\$3,750,000 Net Gain

The net gain to the Colony for 1939, on the basis of the original estimate, is therefore, say, roughly \$5,000,000, less \$1,241,735, i.e. \$3,758,265.

The revised estimate of revenue of \$40,475,248 shows an excess of \$4,377,923 over the original estimate, and if the sum transferred from Government House and City Development Fund (\$839,704) is deducted from this increase, the increase as shown by the Revised Estimate amounts to \$3,538,219.

The total net increase to the Colony attributable to the Sino-Japanese conflict for 1939 is therefore \$7,296,483.

The gain to the Colony in respect of 1937-1939 is ascertainable and, on my calculation, amounts to a total of \$17,080,208. The gain for 1940-1941 can only be an estimate, based on the estimated Budget figures.

Coming, then, to the prospective revenue and expenditure of 1940-1941. The estimated revenue, which has been estimated generally on the assumption that the economic activity of the Colony will be maintained at not far short of its present level, is put at \$50,801,470.

It is, therefore, fair to assume that the net gain to the Colony arising from the Sino-Japanese conflict will not be less than \$3,000,000, namely, \$7,296,483, plus a quarter of this amount for the three months in 1941, \$1,824,120, making a total of \$4,820,603, less any increase in expenditure attributable to the same causes not budgeted for in 1939.

Of the latter, as shown in paragraph 11 of the Financial Secretary's Memorandum, the only item I can see which is directly attributable to the Sino-Japanese conflict is under Head 5, Charitable Services, which shows an increase of \$224,740, being "increased grants to the Tung Wah Hospital and for relief of refugees."



HON. MR. M. K. LO

Moreover, I note from Part 2 of the Financial Secretary's Memorandum, Head 5, Sub-Head 23, that the amount of \$250,000 provided for relief of refugees at the present rate of outlay, will not suffice for more than six months.

If, therefore, we increase this amount to, say, \$250,000 to cover the whole period of fifteen months, plus the whole increase of \$224,740, totalling \$474,740, and subtract this total from the net increase of \$4,820,603, the resulting increase to the Colony revenue for 1940-1941 is \$4,345,863.

#### Enormous Profit

If my calculation is right, the financial gain to the Colony arising from the Sino-Japanese conflict, in respect of the period 1937 to the end of March, 1941, comes to the stupendous figure of \$25,351,552.

Honourable members may be interested to know that the total subscriptions received up to October 1939 by the British Fund for Relief of Distress in China, Hongkong and South China Branch, amount to \$401,074, and that the amount of expenditure already sanctioned comes to \$400,170.

This Fund, of which Your Excellency is President, is non-political, and purely philanthropic.

The flow of subscriptions to the Fund seems to be rapidly drying up, whilst calls on its resources are continuous.

May I, therefore, venture to express the strong hope that Your Excellency will see fit to making a substantial grant to this Fund as a friendly gesture of the Colony towards the indescribable sufferings of the Chinese?

#### The War Budget

I now turn to the War Budget. The Prime Minister, in the House of Commons on October 12, stated:

"It is not with any vindictive purpose that we are imposing a tax in defence of freedom. It is not alone the freedom of a small nation that is at stake. There is in jeopardy the freedom of the whole of the British Empire, India and the rest of the free world."

And the complete realisation of the implication of this war on the part of the public is reflected in its ready acceptance of and full-hearted co-operation in all the varied measures which Government has found necessary or desirable to introduce in this Colony, although many, if not all, of them must have a restrictive effect on business.

Residents in the Colony—irrespective of their race and nationality—should have to bear some financial sacrifice, in order that a contribution might be made to the Imperial War Chest, sitting from the point of view of the Colony as a vital part of the British Empire and worthy of a Colony which yields in none in loyalty and devotion to the Crown, is inevitable.

#### Opportunity Welcomed

Indeed, they should welcome the opportunity of making such a contribution, for it is unthinkable that they would be content to render mere lip service to a cause, the result of which must have such a significance to Civilisation.

I am certain that there is a complete unanimity amongst all sections of the community on this point. A recollection of the part which this Colony took in the 1914-1918 war—including the splendid response of its citizens to appeals for men, munitions and war loans, and the voluntary presentation to England of two Service Batteries—renders it impossible for anyone to entertain any doubt of the Colony's attitude in this matter.

#### "Light" Tax Burden

But I feel it my duty to make it quite plain that, in my view, the reason why the people of the Colony desire so keenly to "do their bit" is because they are animated by sentiments which have just endeavoured to express, and not because they agree with the statement, which has been made in this Council, that the Colony is lightly taxed, nor because they can regard as otherwise than superficial the comparisons, which

have also been made in this Council, between the crushing burden laid on the British tax-payer and the light burden imposed on the Hongkong tax-payer.

Before coming to the Colony's contribution I wish to deal shortly with both of these points.

Sir, there are no data which lead me to think that the Colony is lightly taxed in relation either to the social services available, or to the taxable capacity of the Colony.

I propose to touch on the question of local social services later on in my remarks. In the meantime, I must concede that this question is complicated by the peculiar position of the Colony, with its large fluctuating and migratory population.

#### Taxable Capacity

As regards the taxable capacity of the Colony, it seems to me that an important point which requires expert investigation is as to how the social services available, or to the taxable capacity of the Colony, are in the hands of the permanent resident, and how much of it is fugitive and can be driven away by burdensome taxation.

From the earliest "Hansard" which, thanks to my Hon. friend, Sir Henry Follock, happens to be in my possession—that for 1906—I notice that the estimated revenue for 1907 was under 5½ million.

By 1915 the revenue was nearly doubled. In 1930 it nearly reached the 28 million mark, and from then to 1939 it fluctuated between 28 to 33 million. The average yearly revenue for the past 10 years works out at 32½ million.

I venture to think that no one who has studied the Budget figures of past years can fail to experience a sense of concern and dismay at the colossal rise in the cost of Government, culminating in this year's 40 million dollar Budget, or to ask himself anxiously whether the Colony's expenditure is not reaching, if it has not already over-reached, the Colony's taxable capacity.

Those who care to read the 1906 Budget Debate will find it interesting reading.

#### 30-Year-Old Slogan

They will find, too, that the slogan "Hongkong is lightly taxed" was already current in those early days.

The estimated revenue for 1937 was \$3,292,135, which apparently represented a somewhat serious decline on the previous year's revenue. The following quotation from Sir Matthew Nathan's address gives an interesting historical background of the Colony's revenue position, and constitutes not an unworthy guide to us as to how the Colony's financial difficulties should be met in times of adverse trade or economic uncertainty:

"Before going into the long array of figures which I have on my notes, I would first say that I am not here to explain generally how it is proposed to meet that decline."

"There are three methods open to us. Either to raise further loans, or to increase taxation, or to reduce expenditure."

"I am strongly averse to raising additional loans at the present time. I am also averse to increasing taxation."

He has been pointed out to me that this Colony is very lightly taxed, and I by no means promise that I shall not on some future occasion propose additional taxes, but I think like the present one when trade is bad does not seem a suitable one at which to add to the burdens of the people."

"We must cut our coat according to our cloth. There remains the reduction of expenditure, and that is the method which it is proposed to adopt."

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there are undoubtedly known rich people, and also people whose riches are unknown because concealed, sheer poverty is general and widespread.

On the question of prevalence of poverty I need hardly dwell, for it is a painful fact, well known to all social workers.

Only at the beginning of this year the Hon. the Director of Medical Services, in his inaugural address before the newly reconstituted Nutrition Committee, pointed out that on account of malnutrition, which is a concomitant of poverty, more than one child out of every three died last year before attaining the age of one year, as compared with one in twenty in England.

Standing Disgrace

We have no hospitals for children. Indeed, our hospital accommodation is utterly inadequate, and the overcrowding in the Chinese hospitals is, though inevitable, a standing disgrace.

The problems of compulsory education (and even of Government-provided primary education), and of juvenile delinquency, are still a long way from being solved.

With thousands of deaths from tuberculosis we have not yet been able to find the means to build a properly equipped sanatorium.

For lack of funds we have not begun to tackle the problem of Slum-clearing.

We have no Old Age Pension, no Poor Law, We have no Air Protection for the masses.

Since Your Excellency's arrival in the Colony you have spared no effort in providing and increasing social amenities for the Colony in every direction possible, and the Colony owes Your Excellency a very heavy debt of gratitude for the list of omissions is necessarily still formidable.

As the "South China Morning Post," in its leading article published on October 13, 1939, pointed out—

"The upper ranks of the Government Service are not open to the Hongkong citizen; he has no vote nor does he enjoy the full privileges of a British subject—his nationality is only a label for a colonial subject."

"The Colony is predominantly Chinese. It has therefore a dual allegiance and a dual commitment."

"The Chinese in the Far East who have been racing for two years—a war which has preyed on the Colony, but which the Colony has through many economic wounds."

"No other part of the Empire has suffered this strain."

Sense Of Injustice

In connection with the above I feel it my duty to give expression to the sense of injustice felt by many of the companies incorporated in Hongkong which carry on business in Shanghai, Hankow and other parts of China. By the Defence (Finance) Regulation 38, Government has the right to acquire certain foreign currencies from every British subject (as defined) resident in the Colony, and certain duties are imposed upon such a British subject.

By this Regulation "British Subject" includes every company incorporated in the British Empire.

During the Sino-Japanese conflict companies of the class I have mentioned have sought protection from the British Authorities, but such protection has always been refused on the ground that such companies, though registered in the Colony, are not entitled to protection.

In one case to my knowledge a company incorporated in Hongkong, which is a "British Subject" as defined by the Regulation, has properties in Canton, Swatow and Tolsan, which were either burned or looted, or both.

Patriotic Duty

I have discussed these points—the lightness of Hongkong taxation and the relative burdens between the British and Hongkong tax payer—not for the purpose of finding excuses for us to try to get out cheaply, but of showing that in my submission, we should approach the question of the Colony's contribution to England as a matter of patriotic duty, freed from any self-protection that we have been too lightly taxed, and untroubled by any comparisons made between Hongkong and elsewhere.

I therefore approach the question in this spirit.

First, as to the amount of the contribution.

It must be appreciated that a gift of seven or eight million dollars, as suggested by the Hon. the Financial Secretary, to Great Britain can be only a gesture of the Colony's patriotism and of her willingness to "do her bit" as a part of the British Empire.

That sum represents only a few hours of the Imperial War Expenditure, and nothing that the Colony can give can be of any material financial assistance to England.

This being so, I feel the less reluctant to discuss the quantum of the proposed gift in relation to the Colony's capacity.

A gift of \$7,000,000 represents 21½ per cent of the yearly average revenue for the past ten years of 32½ million.

If to this amount we were to add the special Defence expenditure of 2½ million, and the Military Contribution of six million, there are nothing that the Colony can give can be of any material financial assistance to England.

As we are all agreed that the Colony should make the best contribution of which it is capable, the problem confronting this Council resolves itself to one of finding the best means of raising the money.

I cannot help thinking that the gift is too much for the Colony, having regard both to the Colony's position and to the Imperial needs at the present time.

I venture to think that for 1940, and until the Colony's position becomes a little more clarified, the gift to England should not exceed \$3,000,000.

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Free And Spontaneous

Since the underlying idea is a free and spontaneous gift by the Colony to England, and not a tribute to be exacted from an unwilling population, the following broad principles should, in my opinion, govern the choice of means:

1.—That, if possible, the means chosen should not involve a violent departure from the Colony's fiscal policy, which has been in existence for nearly a century; and

2.—That the means adopted should command as much popular approval as possible; at least it should not go counter to deep-seated and fundamental objections of a substantial portion of the community.

Moreover, it seems to me that the amount of the gift should be subordinated to the means available, based on the above principles, rather than the other way round, as has been adopted in violation of those principles for the sake of obtaining an arbitrarily decided amount.

Accordingly, I am bound to say that I do not agree with the Government view that the imposition of an income tax will, by far the most suitable means to give effect to the natural desire of everyone to bear his just burden for the common cause, for it violates both of the principles I have suggested.

Chinese Opposition

There can be no reasonable doubt that views opposed to the introduction of income tax have been consistently held by many people in the Colony for at least a quarter of a century.

Moreover, the Chinese opposition to this measure must be well known to Government. When the idea of an income tax was mooted in connection with the 1914-1918 war, the then Senior Chinese representative on this Council, the late Mr. Lau Chu-pak, wrote to the Government a strong memorandum against it.

My Senior colleague on this Council, on November 10, 1938, in anticipation of the appointment and report of the Taxation Committee, expressed himself strongly against it.

As a member of the Taxation Committee which reported to Your Excellency on April 5, 1939, I myself sent in to the Committee a memorandum setting out in detail my own objections to the proposal.

Committee's Doubts

Some of the grave doubts which are widely felt as to the possibility of the successful administration of an income tax in the Colony were summarised in the Taxation Committee's report, which include the following:

"The migratory nature of the Colony's population, and the extremely mixed taxable community, with greatly differing standards of living, make Hongkong unsuited to the tax generally."

"Many benefits are still to be derived from preserving the Colony as a haven for 'refugee' capital. The Colony's prosperity depends to a large extent on the fact that it is the centre of a business which, without income tax and without excessive taxation, an unwise fiscal imposition may well upset this present state of prosperity."

"Economic and industrial development—particularly of small factories and yet in their infancy—would be seriously affected."

The Committee, whilst recommending the introduction of income tax in a certain eventuality "if it be considered that the tax is capable of successful administration in the Colony," also recommended to qualify this recommendation in two ways specified in the report, from which I merely quote two:

"(a) The possibility of the successful working of the tax should be ascertained by a detailed investigation with the assistance of an expert, preferably familiar with the collection of the tax in an Eastern country."

"(b) We feel that it would be unwise to impose a tax of this nature on the Colony, unless the opinion in the Colony believes that the tax can be levied fairly and efficiently."

Should some of the misgivings regarding the proposal which are indicated in the report of a detailed investigation with the assistance of an expert, preferably familiar with the collection of the tax in an Eastern country, be proved to be true, then the Colony might well suffer a setback from which it might take her a very long time to recover.

At all events, it is difficult to insist that the circumstances more unpromising than the present are not for trying out an extremely controversial fiscal experiment, with its dangerous potentialities.

The Chinese in the Colony, who constitute some 97 per cent of the population, have for over two years been going through a severe financial strain in order to render badly needed assistance to their Mother Country in her hour of need.

That there is a depressing uncertainty about the Colony's whole outlook is the authoritative view of the Financial Secretary himself.

The fortuitous increases in the Colony's revenue serve but to cloak the unsatisfactory position of the Colony's economy.

The flight to the Colony of "refugee" capital during the last two years or so is due no doubt to Hongkong being a free port, without income tax and without excessive taxation.

Its maintenance in the Colony depends on a delicate equilibrium of confidence and of opportunity, and competitive financial attractions and drawbacks, which may easily be upset.

With the dislocation and diminution of trade caused by the war, and by the necessary war measures, with unemployment caused by the closing down of enemy businesses, with a "dwindling" property market, and a "moribund" share market, with a low dollar and rapidly increasing costs of imported goods and a concomitant increase in the cost of living in general, and in the face of the earnings—the outlook for the Colony is indeed bleak.

Killing The Goose

I am satisfied in my own mind that the Colony's contribution can be raised by other means without incurring the risk of "killing the goose that lays the golden egg."

I may incidentally point out that other alternatives will involve the

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# BUDGET DEBATE—Continued From Page 4

## DESIRE OF PORTUGUESE TO AID BRITAIN IS STRESSED

The Hon. Mr. L. D'Almada stressed, in his speech on the Budget in Legislative Council this afternoon, the desire of the Portuguese community to aid Britain, but objected to the proposal that Income Tax should be the system adopted.

"So far as I can judge from a preliminary examination of the draft bill, the scale upon which it is proposed to base the tax, together with the numerous allowances, ensures that few of my community will be hard hit," the Hon. Mr. D'Almada said in making it clear that Portuguese objections to Income Tax did not arise from motives of self-interest.

"We desire, as does everyone who has enjoyed the protection of the English flag and the privileges of living within the Empire, to help as much as we can in this war," Mr. D'Almada added.

His speech, in full, is as follows:

In view of present circumstances I do not propose to criticise the Colony's ordinary budget insofar as its public work expenditure is concerned, because at a time like this, when, as I believe, economy should be the watchword, whatever disappointment one may feel over the programme of public works must be borne in silence. But for the same reason I would be failing in my duty were I to pass over the figures connected with administration costs.

More than one Unofficial member has in past years called these figures astronomical, and the epithet is more apt to-day than ever. One realises that with a growing Colony must of necessity come a certain increase in the personnel of administration and consequently in its cost.

**The Local Man**  
The objection lies not to this but rather to the fact that in recruiting its officers, Government does not give the Hongkong man the chance he deserves.

I had occasion last year to complain that local men were not employed in the service as much as they should be.

If reform in that direction was desirable then, its need to-day is more evident than ever, on the score both of fairness to the community and of keeping down expenditure.

Government might well consider also the payment on a dollar basis of those of its junior officers who are engaged locally and who, while on probation, are paid in dollars.

In their case there is no justification for an automatic transfer to sterling when they have proved satisfactory.

Conditions are such all over the world to-day, and the amenities of life in Hongkong so much greater than they were say thirty years ago, that such a policy would not result, as might be feared, in discouraging the right type of young man from joining.

I am confident that on this much more economical basis, which would mean a saving both in actual pay and in passages, there would still be eager-seekers after posts from the ranks of those who have spent their youth here and are the product of our local schools.

**Not Self-Interest**  
So much for our ordinary Budget. On the subject of the War Budget I am, like the rest of my unofficial colleagues, strongly opposed to the proposed taxation of incomes for reasons which I shall give later.

Before doing so, however, let me make it clear that, as in the case of my colleagues, my objections do not arise from self-interest. Nor are they voiced on behalf of the Portuguese community.

From the personal standpoint, indeed, few measures could be more welcome—it is obvious that the legal profession stands to gain considerably from its introduction, lawyers probably coming next after chartered accountants in persons whose assistance must of necessity be invoked by the taxpayer, whether he be willing or loth to pay.

**Portuguese Desire To Help**  
Were I actuated by selfishness, therefore, I would urge its immediate adoption. As for my community to far as I can judge from a preliminary examination of the draft bill, the scale upon which it is proposed to base the tax, together with the numerous allowances, ensures that few will be hard hit, apart altogether from the fact that we desire, as does everyone who has enjoyed the protection of the English flag and the privileges of living within the Empire, to help as much as we can in this war. I object to this proposed tax, Sir, for three reasons.

**Flight Of Capital**  
The first is the attendant danger, already mentioned, of the flight of capital from this Colony.

While no one can deny that this is the inevitable result of income tax, I am nevertheless certain that it is a danger well within the bounds of possibility, and once this is admitted, it cannot be denied, then, that there can be no question but that a measure involving this risk is one that should be resorted to only when all other means of raising money have been tried and found wanting.

That this is far from the case is obvious from the numerous alternatives suggested to Government by representatives and responsible bodies in this Colony by the press, and by individuals sufficiently alarmed at the prospect to have filled the correspondence columns of more than one local paper during the last few weeks.

It must be remembered, as has been mentioned more than once since this tax was first mooted, that it is not being imposed on a Colony enjoying a period of normal commercial prosperity.

**Uncertain Outlook**  
The "prosperity," if so it may be called, of the last two years or so, has been artificially brought about, and no one would care to predict its continuance for any length of time.

Our outlook is, at best, uncertain, and the most confirmed optimist cannot pretend that the present state of Far Eastern affairs does not give rise to serious misgivings in our part. Government in these circumstances must do nothing from which may arise a risk to the Colony's future.

**Secondary Objections**  
I have two other, and these perhaps secondary, objections to income tax. One of them is the strong probability that in a mixed population such as ours, it will be found impossible to administer it equitably, so that while some will bear the full burden of it, others, and they are the vast majority, are so placed as to be in a position easily to escape it. And there is reason to suppose that they will not avail themselves of this escape.

My third objection is the necessity for the creation of a new administrative department, not only because of the cost but because of its inevitable liability to luxury and corruption.

I have in the past criticised the Police and Revenue Department in regard to this. Prosecutions of members of the departments show that I am justified in my criticisms.

**An Income Tax Department**  
Once created, will quickly earn for itself an unenviable reputation for the same failures.

These in brief, Sir, are my objections to this proposed tax, and I have voiced them with the less hesitation because in doing so I am echoing the opinions of business men, men with years of experience in the commerce of this Colony, men who have come into more frequent and closer contact with the Chinese business community than any member of Government has come or can hope to come.

Above all, Sir, I am convinced that in voting against this measure I am doing right by my Colony because the Chinese members of this Council, who represent a community without which we could not hope to exist, have expressed themselves strongly against it.

When a measure of this kind, and of such vital importance to Hongkong, meets with opposition from so large and important a section of its population, when that opposition is based, as in this case, not on any unwillingness to contribute towards the cost of the war, but on reasons sincerely advanced, when there are available alternative means of taxation, less expensive and probably more speedy of yield, then, Sir, prudence surely counsels its abandonment.

We are told, Sir, and we like to believe, that this is a war to make the world safe for democracy.

If Government, by use of its official majority, were to impose upon this Colony a form of taxation which is against the representatives of the people, if I may so call the unofficials, have expressed themselves so strongly and so unequivocally, it would be a sad commentary indeed on rule by the people.

**A GREAT EMPIRE'S POWER**  
(Continued from Page 3.)

towns had to be erected to accommodate them. And these men built nearly 2,000 bridges.

While these silent builders toiled in Sind, while a monumental and unparalleled structure of self-government has been given effect over the whole of India, carpenter, envious the whole have been bleating about the Empire "tottering to its ruin."

As long as we "totter" in this fashion mankind will be all the better for it. Compared with such titanic "tottering" the strident boasts of totalitarian regimes seem laughable. They are laughable when you reflect that such regimes cannot outlast the flimsy span of the life of one man.

**RAID WARNING IN KENT**  
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

LONDON, Nov. (UP).—An air raid warning was sounded in a Kent town this morning. The all clear signal was given within one half hour.



HON. MR. A. L. SHIELDS

## BURDEN OF EXPENDITURE

### Capacity To Pay Is Limited

Hon. Mr. A. L. Shields:

Your Excellency, I have no comments to make on any of the items which would express some concern that the estimated revenue to meet the expenditure is based on returns for the current year and in anticipation of these figures being maintained.

While I am in no way despondent about the ultimate future of the Colony, I must voice the views held by the General Committee of the Chamber of Commerce that future Revenue may be seriously affected by the continuance of the closure of Chinese ports, the advent of the War which will possibly trade restrictions, Government interference with the free movement of trade by the use of import and export permits, the stoppage of trade with Germany and the reduction of Steamship space available at much higher freight rates.

The burden of expenditure for cost of Government still grows like the "green bay tree." Expenses and Emoluments are increasing, and have to provide for large sums for social services, Defence etc. and necessary Public Works have to be provided in spite of our inflated revenue due to unusual conditions which even the most optimistic cannot expect to continue without a serious dip in the curve.

The Unofficial Members of this Council welcome the assurance given by Government that a number of the subsidies which preliminary grants have been made due to the fact that they are a larger clearing house for China's trade than ever before, because of difficulties in other parts of China.

There must, however, come a day when the graph will show a downward tendency, and I hold a strong view this Budget, coming at a time when the situation is obscure, should have been framed to show a large surplus, which, if realised, could have been held in a special reserve and utilised for the various projects Government have in view.

There are more businesslike to ponder these projects and give them consideration when prices of iron, steel and other imported requirements building return to pre-war and reasonable levels.

**May Be Horey**  
I am somewhat alarmed at the tremendous and rapid growth of the Medical Department, and the expenditure which is incurring with its formidable highly paid staff and considerable increasing pension account. Although it may be here, I wonder sometimes whether we can afford to maintain such a large staff.

As I have frequently referred to expenditure on Air Raid Precautions, I must here again express my scepticism as to whether the Colony is getting full value for its money. I cannot believe it was ever anticipated that such a big amount was to be expended, or such a large expenditure on capital account for this new department will soon be completed.

**Cleanliness Of Streets**  
I regret that I must level a complaint against the Sanitary Department.

War are very much in the Public mind at present. The whole community, I am sure, approve of the proposed contribution and the suggested alternatives to Income Tax, I believe, are not prompted by the self-interest of any section.

The European British population to many of whom I have spoken, are whole heartedly in favour of paying their share, but in common with other sections they feel the imposition of Income Tax is not in the best interests of the Colony.

Let it not be said that the objection to Income Tax means a desire to avoid payment—nothing is further from the truth.

I would, therefore, urge Government to examine alternatives which will appeal to the Public and ensure that it is possible their support and loyalty in backing your Excellency's laudable desire that the Home Government be given financial support in the prosecution of the war.

MR. T. E. PEARCE

## PROSPERITY DUE TO WAR

### Call For Reduction In Expenditure

Hon. Mr. T. E. Pearce:  
Coming late in the budget order, and when the Innings is about to be declared closed, I rather feel the observation I have to make will not add much weight to the arguments addressed to this Council by the more senior members of the unofficial body.

As, however, the Senior Unofficial Member has confined himself entirely to the question of the Special War Budget, I would like to make one or two observations regarding the Ordinary Budget.

I appreciate the fact these estimates were drawn up and completed before the outbreak of the present war, and I also appreciate the fact the Secretary of State has recommended that we should continue with our social services, but I do not interpret in these recommendations that we are to provide for expenditure on a large scale, to the tune of millions, for new and expensive schemes during the present abnormal state of affairs.

In the Financial Secretary's memorandum on the financial position and estimates, we read the following:

"In view of the uncertain outlook it has been decided 'to suspend completely all work on the Government House, and no funds for it are to be provided in 1940.'"

I am no pessimist as far as the future of this Colony is concerned, but I do feel this same policy should have been adopted throughout this Budget, for I maintain and do sincerely believe that the present is a time for caution and curtailment, and that not only the new Government House but other works, important though they may be, should have been held in abeyance until the atmosphere cleared, and a more normal state of affairs prevailed.

**Prosperity Due To War**  
It is clear Government has not altogether lost sight of the fact that the recent prosperity of the Colony has been due to a number of fortuitous circumstances, due to the Sino-Japanese conflict, for in numerous items of increased Revenue, the explanation repeatedly given is "increased population," "rise in Rentals and less vacant tenements," and such like.

Apart from these indications, there is no sign of the fact that much of this Colony's prosperity during the last 24 months has been due to the fact it has been a larger clearing house for China's trade than ever before, because of difficulties in other parts of China.

There must, however, come a day when the graph will show a downward tendency, and I hold a strong view this Budget, coming at a time when the situation is obscure, should have been framed to show a large surplus, which, if realised, could have been held in a special reserve and utilised for the various projects Government have in view.

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Let it not be said that the objection to Income Tax means a desire to avoid payment—nothing is further from the truth.

I would, therefore, urge Government to examine alternatives which will appeal to the Public and ensure that it is possible their support and loyalty in backing your Excellency's laudable desire that the Home Government be given financial support in the prosecution of the war.

ment, on the question of the cleanliness of our streets.

I believe there is some difference of opinion in regard to this matter, and also some difficulty in regard to the water supply required. I hope that a satisfactory solution of these differences will be arrived at, for I feel strongly, as do many others, that money will be well spent if our roads and streets are kept in clean condition.

I must also comment on the Squatter Settlements in various overcrowded districts, particularly the way matched buildings are allowed indiscriminately on the hillside. I appreciate there are numerous difficulties in the way, but I maintain these settlements are no credit to whoever is responsible for their supervision.

**That Pension Problem**  
As one who has from time to time voiced criticism, I should not make some reference to Pensions, for this is a subject that is constantly discussed in business circles with ever increasing alarm and apprehension.

The Colony is fully justified in its demands that this question be tackled forthwith, and a scheme evolved whereby it will definitely know its total commitments from year to year, and not have to rely upon an estimate in the Annual Budget.

I cannot believe there is any better service the Financial Secretary can render this Colony than for him to solve this stupendous problem satisfactorily.

Although I am not altogether satisfied the pensions already being enjoyed cannot be put on a proper actuarial basis, the future can surely be catered for by the institution of some sound Provident Scheme.

I venture to suggest, Sir, this question of Pensions is already getting out of hand, and unless dealt with firmly, efficiently and immediately, will be too heavy a load for this Colony to bear.

I hope it will not be long before Government can make some announcement, that an expert is dealing with the whole question.

**Income Tax**  
The Senior Unofficial and other members have dealt at some length with the question of the Special War Budget, and Government proposals to introduce Income Tax to provide funds for this Budget.

I confirm, Sir, that it is the considered opinion of the Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce, the introduction of Income Tax will be a hindrance and a deterrent to the future prosperity of this Colony.

As has already been advised to you, Sir, this was the unanimous opinion of that Committee.

The principal reasons for arriving at the decision have already been outlined by the Senior Unofficial member, and by the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell and others, and need not be further elaborated at this juncture. I hope Government will consider the arguments put forward adequate, and will be willing to accept the suggested alternatives, which it is estimated will bring in revenue of \$8 to \$6½ million without having to create any expensive collecting organization.

There seems to be abroad in some circles a feeling the British community is unwilling to shoulder its proper responsibilities. I desire to closely associate myself with the remarks made by the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell in this regard. There is no need to add further to them.

There is no reluctance, as far as I am aware, to take our share in the war-time responsibility of the Empire, but I do most strongly feel that the financial and commercial interests of the Colony and therefore its future prosperity will be adversely affected by the introduction of a levy in the form of the proposed Income Tax.

**Hongkong's Responsibility**  
Hon. Mr. Li Tse-fong Urges Consideration

Hon. Mr. Li Tse-fong:  
Your Excellency: The Senior Unofficial Member and other honourable members have spoken very fully on to-day's debate, and as I am a comparatively new member of this Council, I have only a few observations to make.

I agree with the Government's policy that there should be as little disturbance as possible with the Colony's current activities and development schemes, and I venture to think that the provisions made for means extraneous. All works provided for in the estimates for the development of health and education, that would confer common benefit to the community, should be proceeded with without any avoidable delay. I earnestly hope that in the event of Government being called upon to cut down expenditure in order to balance the Budget, this should not be done at the expense of Health and Education.

**Educational Deficiencies**  
Although the present is not opportune for me to advocate larger appropriation for the extension of these essential services, I feel that in the matter of education I must call Government's attention to the lack of provision for the building of model vernacular primary schools as recommended by Mr. Burney in his Report issued on May 27, 1935. In urging Government to give this matter its careful consideration, I will quote the following passage from the Report in regard to primary vernacular education in the Colony:

"It is a serious weakness in Hongkong's educational system with result that through the school career of many of the children, the school in which the primary foundations are laid should be of a poor quality."

"This is the more regrettable when it is remembered that for many



HON. MR. LI TSE-FONG

children education ends at the primary stage.

"In fact it is evident that the Government's expenditure on higher education is out of proportion to its expenditure on Primary Education."

On these grounds it is recommended that the Government should find a way of doing this would be to build, at least two or three large primary schools in the City of Victoria, staffed not only with fully trained teachers, inspect them properly and that make them to serve as models for schools conducted by private enterprises.

I venture to suggest, Sir, this question of Pensions is already getting out of hand, and unless dealt with firmly, efficiently and immediately, will be too heavy a load for this Colony to bear.

I hope it will not be long before Government can make some announcement, that an expert is dealing with the whole question.

**Government's Responsibility**  
Some of the schools conducted by private enterprises, I must say, are fine institutions but the general conditions of many others are far from satisfactory.

The Community are predominantly Chinese, and as taxpayers they have the right to expect that Government should assume full responsibility for the primary education of their children. I submit that it is now the nations to provide at least the primary education necessary for every citizen as a common benefit and to make it free to all the recipients.

This leads me to a consideration of the Board of Education. It was established in 1926 "for the purpose of assisting the Director of Education in matters pertaining to the development and improvement of education in the Colony," and has since then remained as a purely advisory body.

It is an important body, and I feel that it is time that the constitution of the Board should be reviewed and its function extended. Of the desirable feature of any new change would be the institution of several select committees, on similar lines as the Urban Council for the purpose of advising the Director of Education with various educational activities such as the registration of private schools, awarding of Government scholarships and recommendations of grants to aided schools.

**Air Raid Precautions**  
In the matter of expenditure under Air Raid Precaution I wish to draw the attention of Government to the total lack of provision for air shelters for civilians who may be out in the open in time of emergency.

I realise the peculiar formations of this Colony that make it almost impossible to provide shelter for everyone, but I venture to think that it may be possible at a small cost to build a number of small underground shelters or in the alternative to strengthen some of the public buildings in the City to provide for such an eventualities.

**Income Tax Opposed**  
The proposed imposition of Income Tax has been dealt with by honourable members who spoke before me, and I am in agreement with the remarks made by my Chinese colleagues.

Before I offer my personal observations on this very important matter, I wish to say that the Chinese community, whose views my Chinese colleagues and I have the honour to represent, are not unconcerned of the duty of all citizens in this Colony in connection with the present war in Europe.

They realise that the Colony should do its utmost to make contributions to the war effort to the full extent of its resources as a token of the Colony's loyalty to the Imperial Government.

The Chinese community are most grateful for the protection and security afforded to them in this Colony and they will not hesitate to give their support to the Government in any financial measures other than Income Tax in connection with the war.

The opposition to the proposed imposition of Income Tax as far as the Chinese community are concerned, is not based on any political grounds but is entirely for economic reasons.

**Damage To Vital Interests**  
I share the view which has been expressed both inside this Chamber and outside that in view of the peculiar economic structure of the Colony as an entrepot which is apt to be adversely affected by the war in Europe, the imposition of this form of tax, at the present juncture may inflict such damage to the vital interests of the Colony that it may not be able for a long time to regain its importance.

In modern countries, where industrial organisation is well advanced and the population is well educated and the standard of living is high or less uniform, Income Tax, from the point of view of equity and facility, is perhaps one of the best forms of taxation.

It is noteworthy to observe in the Taxation Committee Report of April 5, 1939 that even in these modern countries, "income tax presents over 25 per cent. of the ordinary revenue of the whole year."

evasion." In Hongkong, with its peculiar composition of population, the task on the part of the Administration to carry into effect such "inevitable vigorous" may prove to be formidable and costly.

**Effect Of War**  
The impact of the war in Europe is beginning to tell on a large section of the Colony's manufacturing industries, such as cotton goods, shirts and singlets, rubber wares and shoes, toys, electrical and electronic goods, batteries, mainly due to increasing cost of imported raw materials and transport.

Any further encumbrance which a new impost such as Income Tax may impose upon these industries may compel them to move out of the Colony.

What I ask is that the Government should not make it more difficult for these industries to carry on if it can possibly help it.

**Exchange Control**  
In the matter of Exchange Control, the Government has recognised this Colony's peculiar position and was quite right in applying special treatment to solve that problem.

It is therefore logical that on the question of taxation, we are entitled to similar special considerations bearing in mind that any form of taxation which would tend to drive capital and industries away from this Colony should be avoided as far as possible.

At the present stage when full details of the proposed Income Tax are not yet available to the Public, I would only add that Income Tax, being in reality not a simple Tax but a complex system of taxation, is not a desirable form of taxation for this Colony.

There have been many proposals put before the Government as alternative methods for raising the necessary revenue for the war budget. I realise that some of these proposals would place the main burden of the additional taxation on some particular sections of the community but as war measures a certain degree of inequality is unavoidable.

I hope that the Hon. Financial Secretary will agree with me that the financial position of the Colony is not at all precarious but is, in fact, quite sound.

The Colony's surplus at the end of 1938 would probably be more than what is budgeted for in the revised estimate when we take into account the fact that duties on petrol and liquors have been doubled and the increased assessment came into effect on the second half of the year.

In my humble opinion if Government will agree with me that the amount of revenue for the necessary means of the war budget by means of taxation other than Income Tax, the Government could fall back on the Colony's surplus which, at \$15,532,250.00 at the end of January 1939, represents over 25 per cent. of the ordinary revenue of the whole year.

## "PUPPETS" STILL AT VARIANCE

### Japanese Worried About New Regim

CHUNGKING, Nov. 9 (Central).—Discrepancies of opinion regarding the establishment of a bogus Central Government still exist between Wan Ching-wei, expelled Kuomintang leader, Wang Kch-min and Han Hsing-shih, leaders of the puppet regimes in Peiping and Nanking respectively, as well as between Japanese militarists in north China, and central China, according to foreign reports from Shanghai.

However, it is generally believed that the Japanese authorities are bent on the establishment of the regime, and they are anxious to make it a success in view of the lack of spectacular military gains in the past year.

Well-informed circles opine, that the Japanese will probably establish the bogus Central Government before the formal opening of the Japanese-American negotiations, in order to create another de facto situation.

**Possible Effect**  
They state that any such action on Japan's part will only worsen her relations with a third power, and hasten retaliatory measures, including the imposition of an arms embargo by the United States.

It is reported that those close to Wang Ching-wei are placing little confidence in the Japanese. They believe that if the Japanese can get any better means to settle the Sino-Japanese conflict, they will cast Wang aside. They have complained that the Japanese have not supplied Wang with information regarding the actual political situation.

Neutral observers do not believe that Wang can command much respect regarding the settlement of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

## FINNS SEIZE NAZI SHIP

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH." HELSINGFORS, Nov. 8 (UP).—Finnish authorities detained a German steamer stating that their action was a reply to the German capture of the Finnish Steamer Olava yesterday.

The Finnish steamer, armed vessel, or a submarine equipped in the Gulf of Bothnia, under conditions resembling the capture of the City of Rangoon.

Signs of German naval units cruising in the Gulf of Bothnia caused fears that Germany intends to interfere with shipping between Finland and Sweden.

The Olava was bound for Sunderland with a cargo of cellulose.

evasion." In Hongkong, with its peculiar composition of population, the task on the part of the Administration to carry into effect such "inevitable vigorous" may prove to be formidable and costly.

**Effect Of War**  
The impact of the war in Europe is beginning to tell on a large section of the Colony's manufacturing industries, such as cotton goods, shirts and singlets, rubber wares and shoes, toys, electrical and electronic goods, batteries, mainly due to increasing cost of imported raw materials and transport.

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It is therefore logical that on the question of taxation, we are entitled to similar special considerations bearing in mind that any form of taxation which would tend to drive capital and industries away from this Colony should be avoided as far as possible.

At the present stage when full details of the proposed Income Tax are not yet available to the Public, I would only add that Income Tax, being in reality not a simple Tax but a complex system of taxation, is not a desirable form of taxation for this Colony.

## Big Bail For Bus Conductors

Bail amounting to \$11,750 was allowed to five Kowloon Motor Bus Company conductors, a Chinese man and a woman, when they appeared before Mr. Macdymally at Kowloon Magistrate's Court this morning on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Company.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ is defending Wong Lee, and Mr. S. Ng Quina represents Wu and Tang. Inspector Carey is for the prosecution.

Defendants were Li Sang, 23, unemployed, Wu Wing, 22, Tong Tuk, 20, Ho On, 23, Pun Fat, 31, and Wong Lee, 20, conductors, Chan Tai, 27, woman, and Wong Fat.

### Additional Charges

Apart from the conspiracy charge, Li Sang was accused of forging documents and possession of 930 forged tickets, 15 dies and a printing press without a licence.

Wu Wing was further charged with uttering forged tickets on October 24 and October 25, demanding money on forged documents on October 24 and 25 and embezzlement on October 24 and 25.

Ho On was additionally charged with possession of 140 forged tickets, uttering 19 forged tickets, demanding money on forged documents and embezzlement on October 24 and 25.

Pun Fat was accused of uttering a forged ticket, demanding money on forged documents and embezzlement. The bail fixed was, Li \$3,000, Wu \$2,500, Tung \$500, Ho \$2,500, Pun \$1,500, Wong \$500, Chan \$250 and Wang Fat \$1,000.

They were remanded for a week.

## HITLER LAUNCHES UNUSUAL TRIAD AGAINST BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 1.)

arms, and thus make her liberation complete.

The German Chancellor said that the British Ministers declared that they would be glad to come to an agreement if they could trust the words of the German government.

"I could say exactly the same myself," pursued Hitler and he proceeded to accuse Britain of breaking the pledges made during the last war, in consequence of which Germany was disarmed only to be deceived.

To-day Germany's army was unequalled and backed by people of a compact unity unparalleled in history.

### Only One Victor

"If Britain started granting her own Empire full liberty by restoring freedom in India, we should have bowed before, he said.

In conclusion, Hitler declared that there would be one victor in this war. That would be Germany.

## DEMobilISATION IN TURKEY

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" ISTANBUL, Nov. 8 (UP).—The Turkish Government has decided to demobilise all the forces called to the colours recently, including the reservists who were called for manoeuvres or as a precautionary measure, many as an enemy of negroes.

## King Attends Divine Service



The King with the Dean of Westminster as he left Westminster Abbey after attending a special service.

## Espionage Unearthed

### Amazing Nazi Plan In Holland

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—The arrest of four Germans at Hengelo, near the German-Dutch frontier, is the latest development in the big "Uniforms" spy case which all Holland is following with tense interest.

Arrests and disclosures followed the discovery a few days ago of Dutchmen alleged to be attempting to smuggle Dutch uniforms of various types to Germany.

To-day's arrests are the sequel to an incident at Deventer yesterday when a man, speaking with a German accent, tried to purchase a Dutch military cap.

### Hidden Plane Found

The tailor's suspicions were aroused and he took the number of the man's car, enabling the police to stop the car at the frontier and to arrest the four German occupants.

The affair is developing on true spy lines and the newspapers early to-day announced the extraordinary discovery, during a domiciliary search, of a German aeroplane in a garage.

Investigations indicate that the plane was being used to smuggle any sort of Dutch uniforms, from tram conductors to cavalry officers.

## LABOUR PEACE AIMS

London, Nov. 8.

Mr. Clement Attlee, leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party, in a speech in London to-day, defined the Labour Party's peace aims. Mr. Attlee said the essential condition for peace was that there must be in Germany a Government which had abandoned Hitlerism and could be trusted. Even then, there must be proof of a real bona fide intention and acts of restitution including the reinstatement of Democratic governments in Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Mr. Attlee said that a peace conference must be held wherein all the participants must be prepared to renounce aggression and the use of force and be ready to make restitution and amends.

The Labour Leader formulated his aims as follows: First, while there must be restitution to the victims, all ideas of revenge and punishment must be excluded.

Second, all nations, great and small, of whatever colour or creed, must have the right to live and develop their own characteristics without being infringed on by others' rights. Germany must recognise that the Pole, the Czech and the Jew has the same right as the German to a place in the world. Equally, Britain must concede the same right to Indian and other inhabitants of the British Empire.

Third, war must be outlawed and disputes, where necessary, submitted for decision to disinterested arbitrators. Fourth, there must be recognition that the rights of national, religious and racial minorities must be safeguarded by the authority of an international body. Fifth, there must be recognition that international authority is superior to individual States and endowed with rights and powers to make them effective. In both the political and economic spheres, "Europe must federate or perish," said Mr. Attlee.

Sixth, there must be abandonment of imperialism and acceptance of the principle that in the government of colonies where self-government cannot yet be conceded, the interests of the natives must be paramount, and there must be equal access to all the markets for raw materials. Redistribution of colonial territories between rival imperialisms was no solution.

Acceptance of these principles would involve the creation of international machinery in order to make them effective, Mr. Attlee proceeded. There must be an international force strong enough to deter an aggressor.

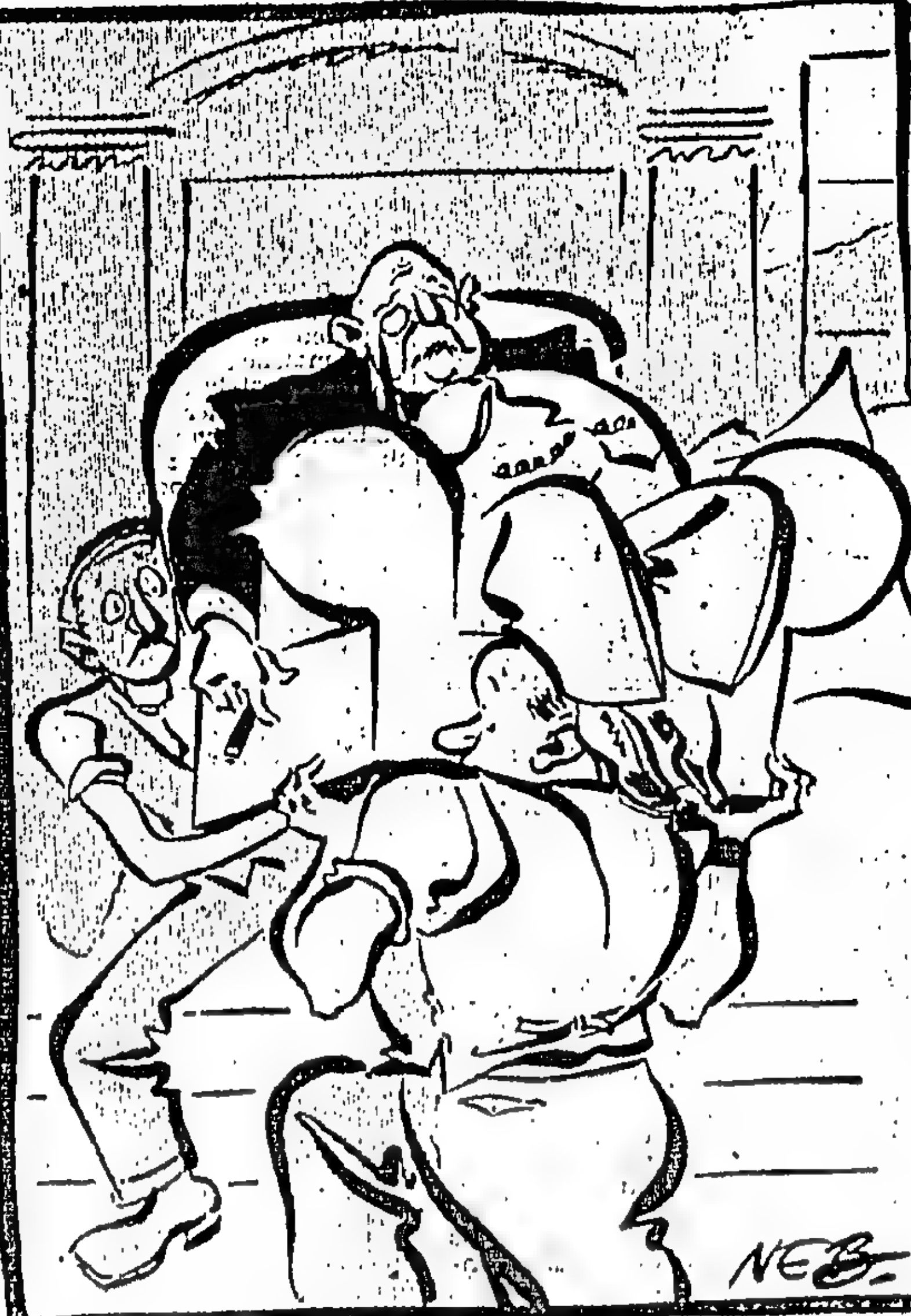
Mr. Attlee suggested an international air force and the abolition of national air forces. Every State, he said, must accept the obligation to apply economic sanctions against any disturber of the peace. National forces must be reduced to the amount necessary to preserve internal order and be subject to international inspection. The private manufacture and trade in armaments must be abolished. Small nations must take a full share with the large in international authority which, inter alia, economic planning on a world scale will deal with frontier problems and in order to meet recurrent economic crises.—Reuter.

## GESTAPO GETS MORE VICTIMS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, Nov. 8 (UP).—Horst Himmler, chief of the dreaded Gestapo, has announced that the "habitual criminal" Horst Schmidt, and the Jewish "race polluter" Israel Mondschein, were shot on November 6, "for their violent resistance against the authority of the State."

It is recalled that there have been about ten cases previously announced in the past few weeks of persons shot while allegedly "attempting to escape from custody."



"We can soon put him back if nothing happens."

## MOTORSHIP LAUNCHED

"To-day, amidst the anxieties of the struggle before us, when the freedom of the seas is perhaps the most vital of all the kinds of freedom for which we are fighting, the launching of a new ship, whether it be for British owners or for friendly neutrals, is as the Hermes, is of the utmost importance to us all. It is a challenge to those who menace that freedom, as well as a demonstration of the determination of the mercantile marine of all the peace-loving nations to assist the allied navies to keep open at all costs the trade routes of the world."

These timely words were spoken yesterday by the Hon. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company Ltd., after an event of industrial importance to Hongkong and of great interest to the Colony's Norwegian community—the launching of the company's Kowloon yards of the Norwegian 1,500-ton freighter, *Hermes*. The christening was performed by Mrs. B. Owrund-Andersen, wife of the Manager of Messrs. Thorsen & Company Ltd., who are agents for the owners of the ship, Messrs. Bruusgaard, Klostervang & Company, Drammen, Norway.

The *Hermes* is a single-screw cargo motor vessel of the shelter deck type. She has an overall length of 200 ft., a breadth of 25 ft., 6 ins. Cargo is handled through large hatches by eight steel tubular derricks for a lift of five tons, all of which are worked by silent-running electric winches.

There will be accommodation for 10 passengers on the promenade deck. The propelling machinery consists of one Harland-Burmeister & Wain type two-stroke single-acting Marine Diesel engine, built under licence by the Dock Company. Three generators of 70 kw capacity each supply power for all engine room and deck auxiliary machinery.

### Launching at Dusk

The launching took place at 6 p.m. just when daylight was fading and attracted about 2,000 spectators, including the captain and officers of the ship, Chinese workmen and their friends were present in hundreds, the scaffolding of an adjacent ship destined for service in Australia providing them with circle seats.

### Stole Pine Wood

Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed by Mr. Forrest at the Central Magistrate's Court this morning on a Chinese workman, who was charged with the possession of 35 cuttings of pine tree wood on the hillside above the Tung Wah Eastern Hospital, Sookunpo.

It was stated that Keung was arrested with a saw and the wood in his possession.

The saw was ordered to be confiscated, and Keung was recommended for banishment.

### Anglo-Bulgar Trade

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—It is officially announced that notes were exchanged between Lord Halifax and the Bulgarian Minister in London, embodying an agreement to facilitate Anglo-Bulgar trade and payments.

### STERLING WEAK

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—Sterling continued to weaken under persistent pressure, while Belgium reached its lowest mark in six years.

Due to unconfirmed rumours that Germany might violate the neutrality of Holland and Belgium, according to Dow Jones.

## OPPOSED TO TAX PROPOSAL

(Continued from Page 1.)

"It would be a sad commentary indeed on the rule by the people." The epithet "astronomical" is more apt to-day regarding administration costs than ever before, he says.

One of the most comprehensive speeches was that made by the Hon. Mr. K. S. Lo, who covered the entire field of commerce and finances in his condemnation of the existing system. He insists that the method of taxation employed for the purpose of raising the funds necessary for a contribution to the Imperial War Chest should, like the contribution itself, be spontaneous and free, and warns against the risk of "killing the goose."

No scheme of taxation for this purpose, says the Hon. Mr. T. N. Chan, will be attacked by Hongkong residents either Chinese or European, on the ground that it inflicts or strains on any portion of the community.

Defeat Own Object He expressed the opinion, however, that Income Tax would defeat its own object.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell expressed alarm at the over-increasing cost of Government which, in his view, will continue to increase unless there is a radical change in the principles laid down for conducting the Colonial Service.—Income Tax, he said, would be a dangerous experiment.

### Ready For Sacrifices

While unanimously opposing Income Tax, Unofficial Members were equally unanimous that the Colony desires to make large-scale sacrifices for the purpose of assisting the Imperial Government in its war against Nazism.

Each member stressed that opposition was not to financial sacrifices, but to the manner Government proposes to call for these sacrifices.

## Gas Mask's For Liner's Passengers

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

TOKYO, Nov. 8 (Domei).—Its passengers provided with gas masks, the N.Y.K. liner *Haruna Maru* left Kobe on Wednesday afternoon for Europe. The vessel is carrying a cargo of 10,100 tons.

Among the passengers is Mr. Renzo Sawada, the new Japanese Ambassador to France.

### French Ambassador Due

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" SHANGHAI, Nov. 8 (UP).—It is officially announced that the French Ambassador, Mr. Henri Cosme, is leaving for Hanoi this afternoon aboard a Dutch steamer. He will meet the Governor of Indo-China, with whom he will discuss certain questions affecting China and Indo-China.

### STOLEN CARS FOUND

A car belonging to Mr. W. G. Poy, of 3 Village Villas, Wang Tai Street, was reported stolen from outside the address yesterday, but was later recovered by the Police in Pokfulam.

Another car, owned by Mr. Leung Loo, of 10 Tsap Tsing Street, was also reported stolen yesterday, but was later found abandoned in Murray Road.

### JAPANESE ROB CHINESE JUNK

Japanese sailors are alleged to have stopped a cargo junk, off Lih, in Chinese waters on October 24, and robbed it of 200 piculs of salt water grass, valued at \$450.

The junk's arms were also seized. A report of the incident was made yesterday to the Hongkong Police by Chan Ming, master of the vessel.

## LONG-DISTANCE MARRIAGES

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, Nov. 8 (UP).—The Minister of Justice Dr. Guertner and General Keitel have issued an order permitting distance marriages with soldiers on active duty at the front.

The soldier must give his battalion commander written notice of his intention to marry, and the battalion commander will forward the notification to the registrar in the bride's home town.

The bride then goes to the registrar's office and gives similar notice of her desire to marry, whereupon the marriage is declared to be concluded.

## APPEAL TO CHINESE

The importance of Air Raid Precautions was stressed at the monthly meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce yesterday. Mr. Li Sing-kui last year's chairman presided in the absence of Messrs. Philip Gockel (Chairman) and Ng Chak-wah (Vice-Chairman).

Mr. Li and Mr. Tsai Ka-po stressed the importance of knowledge of air raid precautions.

Mr. C. Champkin, Chief Air Raid Warden, Hongkong, told the gathering of his experience during a recent visit to Chungking during an air raid. He said that he was standing on a roof of a house, when he saw a tea-house demolished by a direct hit. It was later estimated that 64 customers were killed and about 70 injured.

He went on to say that aerial bombings were very dangerous, and asked the assembly to join A.R.P. classes. There were about 30,000 A.R.P. wardens in Chungking, he said, compared with a few thousand in Hongkong.

## 80 WARSHIPS NOW GUARD U.S. COAST

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).

The U.S. Navy has ordered two more World War destroyers to join the Atlantic neutrality patrol, raising to over 80 the number of warcraft guarding the East Coast.

Preparations have also proceeded to speed construction of hangars and other aircraft facilities in nine points on the East Coast and the Caribbean, where planes will be based to reinforce the patrol from the air.

### Destroyer Division Formed

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (UP).—The Navy Department has announced the formation of a destroyer division, No. 10, to be commanded by Commander James K. Davis, comprised of recommissioned world war craft for neutrality patrol work, using a total of 57 of the 110 which have been tied up at San Diego and the Philadelphia Navy Yard have now been ordered into service.

The Department has also ordered the tanker *Platte* into service, presumably for fuelling the patrol ships.

### HITLER ESCAPES DEATH IN MYSTERY EXPLOSION

(Continued from Page 1.)

plosion in the beer cellar at Munich where Hitler made his speech last night shortly after Hitler's departure for Berlin, states the official German news agency.

The outrage is stated to have been inspired by foreign agents and a reward of half a million marks is offered for the discovery of the instigators.

Hitler left the beer cellar earlier than originally intended as he was summoned back to Berlin by important state business.

### FREEDOM AT SEA

(Continued from Page 1.)

were greatly reduced. The average British losses in the last few weeks was only three ships a week, these losses being negligible in comparison with the volume of British mercantile trade operating—amounting to more than 18,000,000 tons.

In desperation Germany sent out the pocket battle ships Admiral Scheer and the *Deutschland* to act as commerce raiders, but as yet these ships have achieved practically nothing.

The reason is probably the British grip on supplies and of German shipping which might act as supply ships. German U-boats are now reluctant to attack convoys, and fall back on laying mines in navigational channels and off the headlands. This is contrary to international law, which demands an announcement of mined areas.

### ITALIAN PRESS ATTACKS SOVIET

ROME, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—The Italian Press continues to attack statements from Moscow.

Count Ciano's paper, "Telegrafo," says that Moscow's denunciation of what it called the Imperialist aims of Britain, France and Germany indicated that there was not a perfect agreement between the Soviet and the Reich.

Moscow is not working for peace but for war, he is shown by her intervention in China and Spain, says the paper.

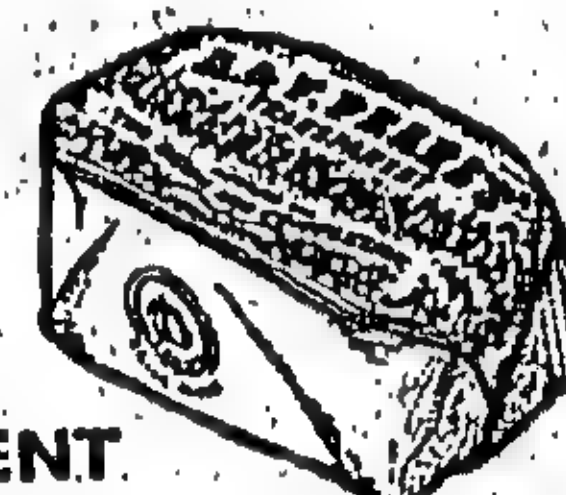
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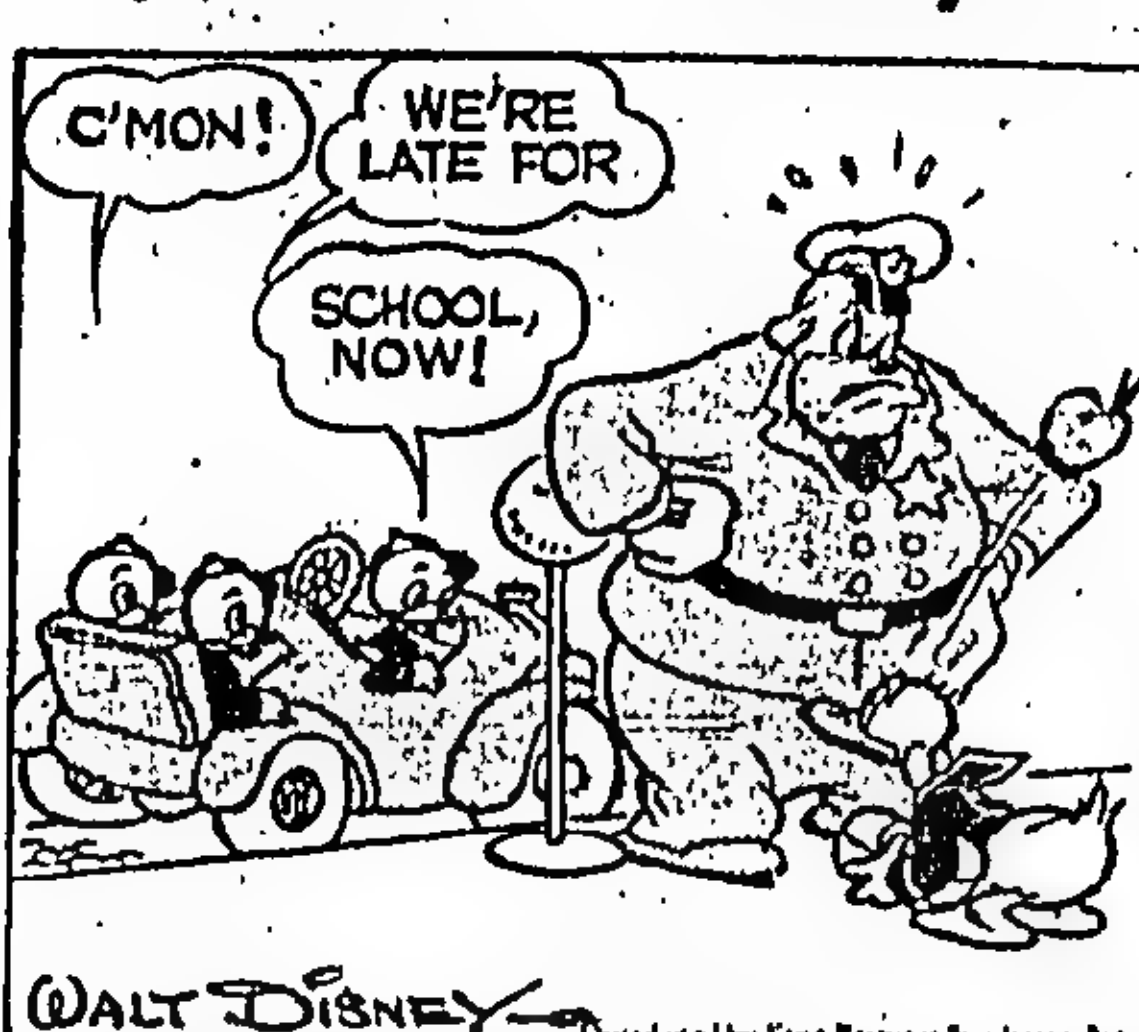
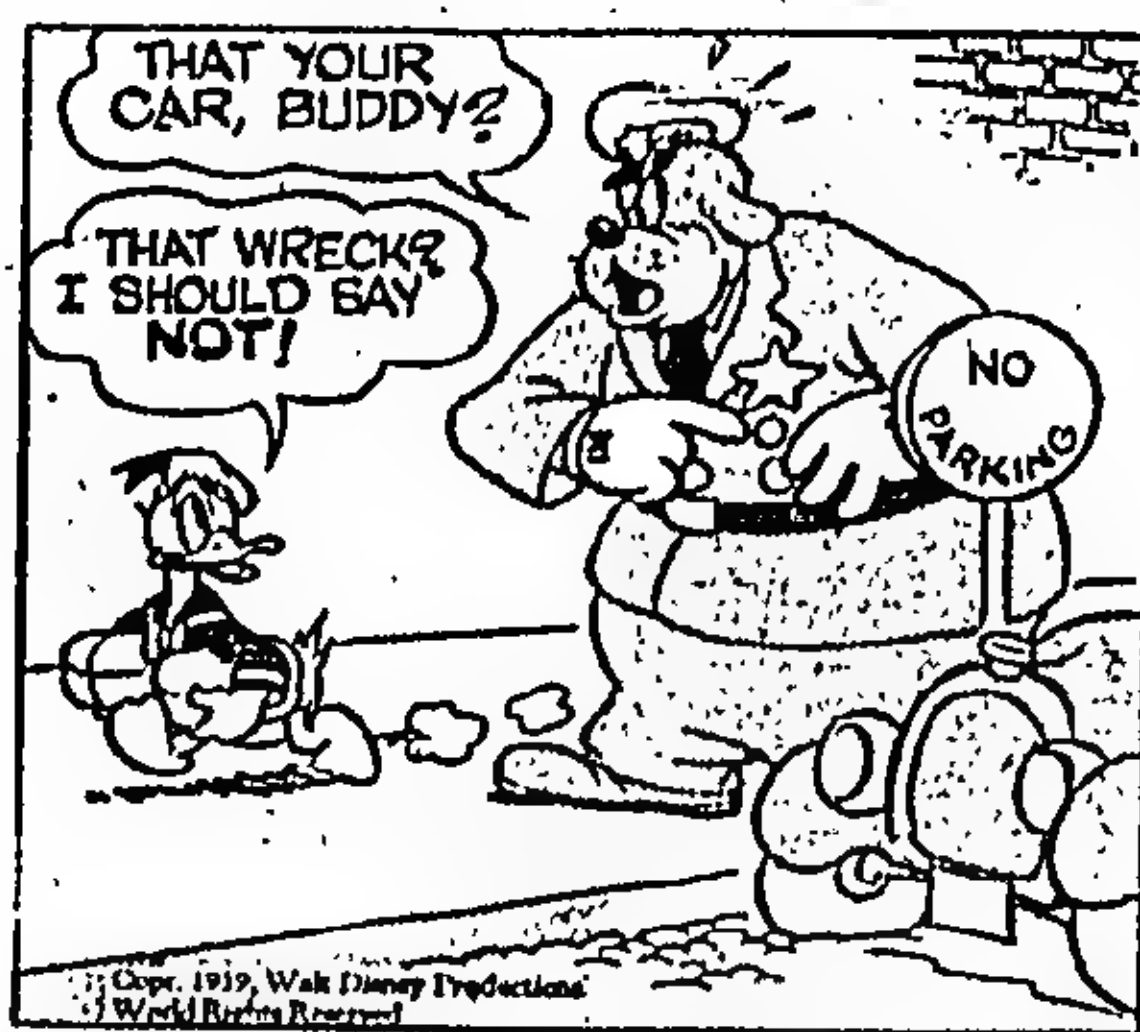
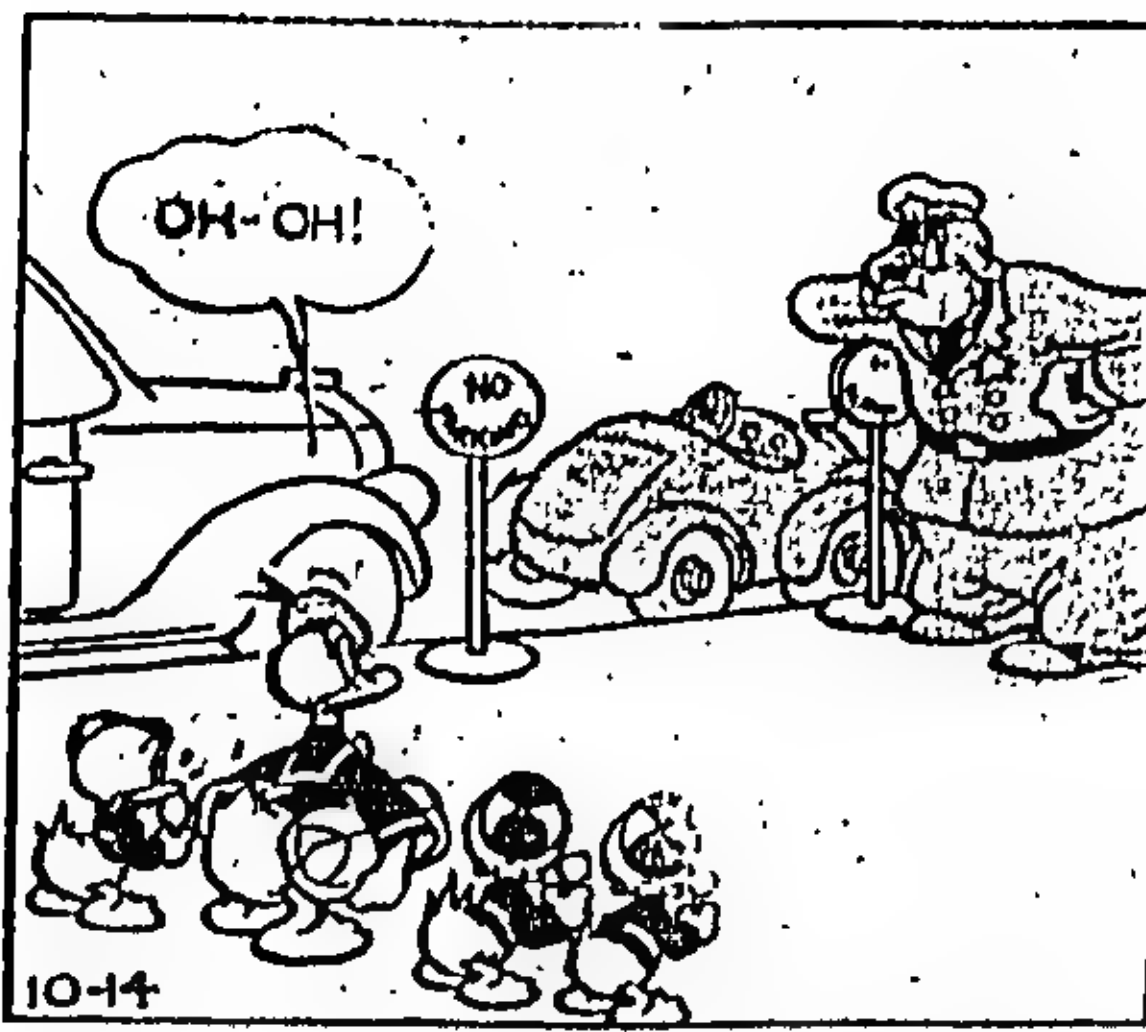
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## Marshal Goering Claims To Be Humane:

BERLIN, Nov. 8 (UP).—In an informal conversation during a reception at the Russian Embassy, a correspondent asked Field Marshal Goering, "Do you believe the German air industry is as strong as the United States?" The latter replied, "If ours were only as strong as the United States, it would be very weak indeed."

Field Marshal Goering said that the general situation was exceedingly favourable to Germany.

Regarding the French claims that they had shot down many planes, he said, "Of course we lose a plane or two occasionally, but if the French are shooting down as many planes as they claim they are not our planes."

Field Marshal Goering said that the bombing of warships was very important and provides good practice.

Asked why they had not attacked more harbour works, Field Marshal Goering said, "I am humane." This produced laughter, whereupon he said, "You should not laugh. I am serious when I say that I am really humane."

The Field Marshal talked lengthily and animatedly with the new Russian Ambassador, Belgian Ambassador, the wife of the Italian Ambassador and members of the Russian trade delegation.

## Anglo-Japan Relations

### Famed Interview Not To Be White Paper

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—At question-time in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that Lord Halifax was not prepared to submit a White Paper, the text of the interview recently given to the newspaper "Asahi Shimbun" by Mr. Neville Chamberlain concerning Anglo-Japanese relations.

Mr. Butler would consider the request that the text of Mr. Joseph C. Grew's recent speech in Tokyo be placed in the Commons' library.

Mr. Noel Baker asked if an assurance would be given that the declaration was based on the same fundamental principles of foreign policy.

Mr. Butler replied: "Yes. The foreign policy of the British Government is both unified and fundamental."

## French-Indo-China Lifts Restrictions

CHUNGKING, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—The French Indo-China Government's lifting of the restrictions governing the removal of Chinese goods from Hainan is welcomed by Chinese circles here as "further proof of the willingness of the French and French Indo-China Governments to assist China in her war of resistance."

## Polish Prisoners Set To Work

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—It is officially announced in Berlin that 200,000 prisoners were being employed as agricultural labourers.

### Peles In London

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" LONDON, Nov. 8 (UP).—The Polish Prime Minister, General Sikorski, and Foreign Minister, August Zaleski will arrive in London early next week as guests of the British Government.

On the evening of arrival they will be guests at an official banquet, with Mr. Chamberlain presiding.

The next day they will be received by the King.

During their visit, both will confer with Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Halifax and the Defence Minister.

## SHARP ADVANCE BY P. & O. BONDS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—The chief feature of to-day's quiet markets was the sharp advance of Peninsular and Oriental bonds from 21 1/4 to 22 1/8 on general satisfaction at the announcement of a final dividend of three per cent, together with a cash bonus of 1 1/2 per cent, making the year's total of distribution 4 1/2 per cent, compared with eight per cent of the previous year. Far Eastern bonds again were firm and well-edged securities were easier by a fraction owing to the lack of demand.

Wall Street was easy.

## "Will Fight German Navy with Ships They 'Sunk'"

# British Challenge To Nazi Warships

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—In the House of Commons to-day further details of the loss of the Royal Oak at Scapa Flow were given by Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, when he delivered another statement on the war at sea.

Mr. Churchill said it was now established that the Royal Oak was sunk by a German U-boat, which penetrated the defences of the landlocked anchorage at Scapa Flow.

**Inadequate Defences**  
Neither the physical obstructions, such as nets, nor patrolling craft, were in that state of strength and efficiency required to make the anchorage as absolutely foolproof as it should have been against the attack of a U-boat on the surface, or half-submerged at high water.

Measures had been taken, and were being taken, to improve the physical obstructions, and it was more necessary, while those defences were incomplete, that patrolling craft should have been particularly numerous.

But from a variety of causes connected with the movements of the Fleet, those patrolling craft were reduced to below what was required.

He was unable to enter into details, for a full explanation would reveal to the enemy methods which would throw light upon our methods of defence.

### Undue Risk Taken

"I must content myself by saying that the loss and famed immunity PLEASE Turn To Page 5.

which Scapa Flow had gained in the last war had led to a too easy valuation of the dangers which are present.

"An undue degree of risk was accepted both at the Admiralty and in the Fleet.

"No more striking measure of the strong sense of security against U-boats which covered Scapa Flow can be found than in the fact that after one torpedo had struck the Royal Oak, none of the vigilant and experienced officers conceived that it could be a torpedo.

"Danger from the air was the one first apprehended and large numbers of the crew took to their air-raid stations under the armour and were thereby doomed while at the same time the Captain and the Admiral were examining alternative possibilities of an internal explosion.

"It was in these conditions that the second volley of torpedoes was discharged.

### Learnt Bitter Lesson

"The Admiralty, upon whom broad responsibility rests, are resolved to learn this bitter lesson, namely, that in this new war, with its many novel complications, nothing must be taken for granted and that every joint in our harness must be tested and strengthened so far as their resources and ingenuity allow.

"During this opening phase of the war, the Royal Navy have suffered greater loss of life than all other forces of the French and British, on sea, land and in the air combined.

"Every loss inflicted on us by the enemy has been at once announced.

"In addition, since the outbreak of war, one of our submarines, H.M.S. Oxley, has been destroyed by an accidental explosion in circumstances which made its publication inadvisable at the time.

### Gaining Mastery

"The war at sea in fact has been the only war which is proceeding at full scale but the House will not suppose that losses are the only events which are taking place at sea.

"What I told the House under much reserve six weeks ago I can now repeat with much more assurance, namely, that we are gaining definite mastery over the U-boat attack.

"In the second four weeks of war, British tonnage lost by enemy action, 72,000 tons, was less than half the amount lost during the first four weeks and against that loss we may set 52,000 tons captured from the enemy, 27,000 tons purchased from foreigners and 67,000 tons of new built ships, leaving in these four weeks a net gain of 64,000 tons.

"During the first eight weeks of war, our loss of tonnage has been less than 130 per cent.

"It is interesting to note that one of the most valuable of the recent prizes was captured from the enemy by the Ark Royal, which the German wireless has sunk so many times.

### Churchill's Challenge

"When I recall the absurd claims that they have shouted to the world, I cannot resist saying that we shall be quite content to engage the entire German navy, using vessels which at one time or another they had declared they had destroyed.

"More than 10,000,000 tons of cargo were brought into this country in the first eight weeks of the war and less than 250,000 tons had been lost.

"But over 400,000 tons of cargo consigned for Germany have been captured."

"Turning to the offensive against U-boats, Mr. Churchill said it was very difficult to give assured figures because many a raider was sunk in deep water and left no trace behind.

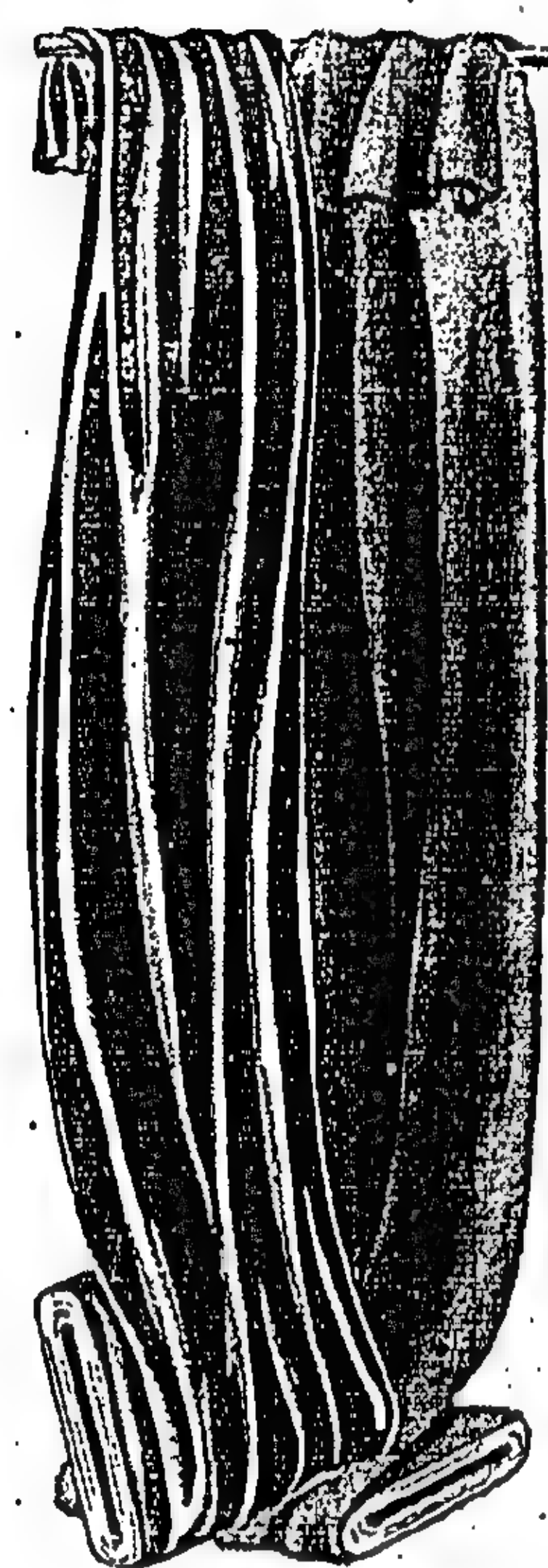
"But it will be a fairly sound and conservative estimate that the losses of U-boats are between two and four in every week.

"We must assume that perhaps two new U-boats are added every week to the hostile strength and in the ten weeks of war this would be 20.

### A Warning

"At any rate, our expectation is that we must face 100 U-boats available in January whatever loss may occur in the interval.

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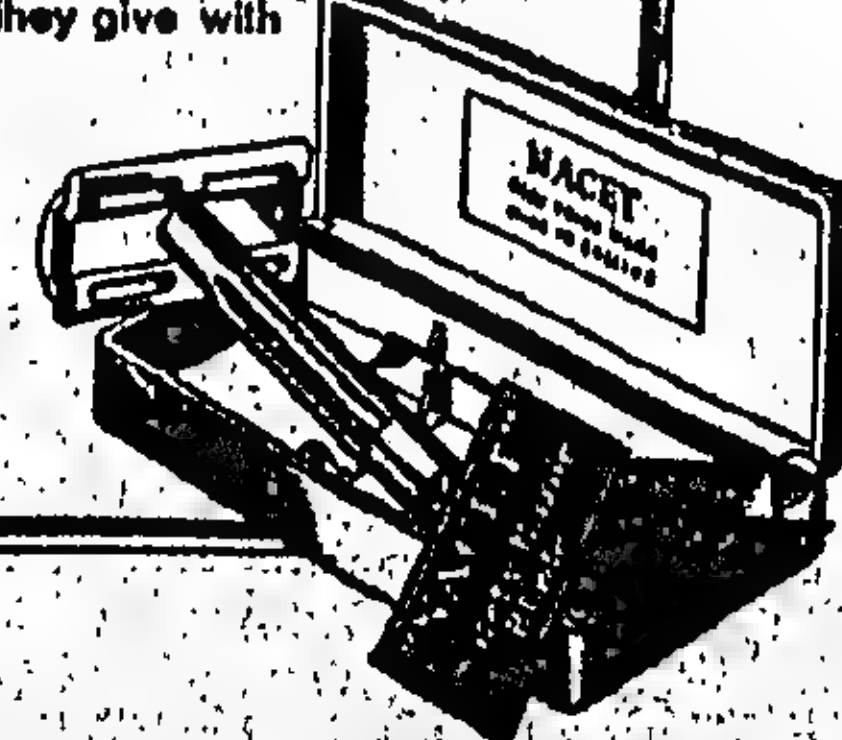
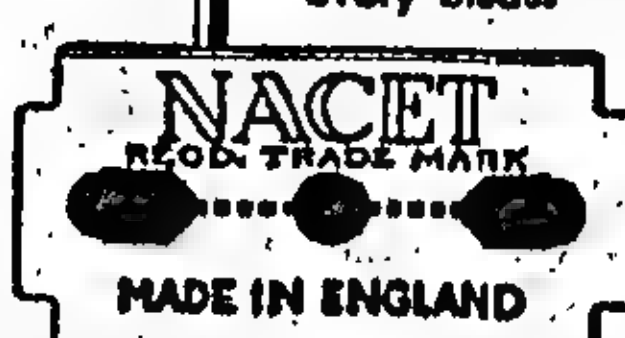


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- DA1485—When I Grow Too Old to Dream ..... Nelson Eddy.
- C2996—Happy Vienna ..... Viennese Waltz Orch.
- DA1392—Green Pastures ..... John McCormack.
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- C3063—Medley of Rose Songs ..... Derek Oldham.
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### Peace Offensives

THAT talk of peace should already resound above the guns on the Western Front is only one of the remarkable things about this war. That there should be this recurrent question of "peace offensives" is largely due to two factors:

1. The neutrals hold a balance of power. Russia, the United States and Italy—not to mention Japan, the Scandinavian states, Spain, Rumania, Hungary, Belgium, Latin-America and the Netherlands—could almost dictate a peace. All have a tremendous interest in peace for all are profoundly affected. War has made collective insecurity so unattractive that they may be more ready to move collectively for such a peace as would provide some hope of security.

Russia so far has appeared to profit by war, but no other neutral has. And Moscow must be questioning seriously what further profit it can derive from hostilities. Italy apparently is convinced she can win more by peace than war, while the United States is awakening to the great dangers of continued war, whether or not she is able to keep out. Scandinavia sees the possibility of being encircled by submarines and made the economic vassal of Germany and Russia. More clearly than in the World War, it has become evident that neutrality will be difficult and dangerous.

The neutrals are not organized and may not agree on what would make a sound peace, but daily their interest in peace becomes clearer. And any proposal of terms which offered reasonable hope of genuine peace would enlist powerful neutral support.

2. There is in all countries a mental resistance to war which insists that before the fight goes further there should be clearer definitions of what kind of peace will result. The British and French people—if not indeed the peoples of all the democracies—endorse Mr. Chamberlain's rejection of a "peace" which would merely consolidate a ruthless conquest and set the stage for further aggression by threats or violence. If there had been no efforts at appeasement the issue would be less clear, but Englishmen and Frenchmen who have lived through months of insecurity and outrage before war began would not call a mere return to that condition peace.

They sense in general terms what they are fighting for. But, if they are to resist a peace offensive which might offer general disarmament and

# FORGOTTEN NEWS

A CORRESPONDENT, who has returned to England after a long residence abroad, has been making inquiries about a number of things that were prominent in the news before he left home.

"What happened," he asks, "about Joanna Southcott's box? What was the solution of the Hornsey poltergeist mystery? Is the Fat Boy of Peckham still alive?"

He has put these questions to one friend after another, and nobody seems to know the answers. There are probably hundreds of thousands of people living in England to-day who have never even heard of the Fat Boy of Peckham or of the Hornsey poltergeist or of the great Joanna Southcott herself.

The truth is, the public soon gets tired of a sensation as it gets tired of a music-hall song. Sensation grows cold with time, like love in the ballad:

O waly, waly, but love be bonnie

A little time while it is new;  
But when it is auld it waxeth cauld

And fadeth away like the morning dew.

It is impossible to go on being interested day after day even in the physical proportions of a Fat Boy. He suddenly recedes from the limelight, and his place is taken by some other nine days' wonder, such as the Quintuplets. Alas, I have already lost interest in the Quintuplets!

It may seem ungrateful to lose interest in this fashion in one who, like the Fat Boy, once filled our thoughts. How many thousands of breakfast tables he brightened in the days of his glory! Yet not one in a hundred of those who once gaped in wonder at his photograph could tell you that he grew up and married, that he worked in the films, and that, at the age of 32, his waist-measurement had increased to four feet and a half.

The fact is, we have only a limited capacity for wonder. If you lived beside Niagara Falls you would gradually come to take them for granted and be able to look at them without any thrill of astonishment—perhaps, without the slightest interest.

Consider the fate of the Loch Ness Monster. What a figure he cut in the world's news a little over a year ago, and yet we have already ceased to care even whether he was real or not. Even those who live on the shores of Loch Ness, I imagine, have by this time ceased to look out nervously over the water for the sinuous splashes of this former prince of serpents.

Even where a sensational mystery remains unsolved, we become apathetic about it in time and are content not to know the solution. Many of the haunted-house mysteries are never solved, but who cares

have wide support in neutral countries, it may become necessary for their own countries to launch a counter-offensive and state in further detail the peace aims for which they fight. In Britain before the war started, The Times and many individuals spoke of such terms. They included features of justice and stability, which could win the support of world opinion. On the one condition—that Hitlerism be abandoned—they would now make a splendid starting point for peace discussions.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

after the first week or two? Who, except the correspondent to whom I have referred, is interested to-day in "the Hornsey poltergeist?" It has had its day, and since then we have had plenty of other unsolved mysteries to puzzle us.

As for Joanna Southcott's box, some day, no doubt, it will be in the news again. It is not possible to be interested in the box all the time, but it is easy occasionally to revive one's interest in the religious faith of the people who believe that the box contains revelations that will save that world when it has been opened in the presence of 24 bishops.

Joanna, it may be thought by some, was a poor prophetess, since she did not foresee that the English bishops would refuse to take part in a "ridiculous" ceremony. One bishop did consent to be present at the opening of the box, and a few years ago a box, said to be "the" box, was duly opened at the Church House, Westminster. Alas, it contained no revelations, but there were found in it a dice-box, a lottery ticket, and a book called "The Surprise of Love, or An Adventure in Greenwich Park."

Followers of Joanna Southcott maintain, however, that it was the wrong box that was opened; and the Panacea Society was not long ago agitating for the opening of the real box in presence of the bishops. Another society, the Fishers of Men, however, object to making overtures to the bishops, believing that they are commanded to "stand valiantly in their own faith, and wait until the bishops call them and entreat them."

The public appears to be indifferent for the time being. It has had enough of the box, and only a change of policy on the part of the Archbishop of Canterbury could reawaken its interest.

Even in regard to matters that closely concern its well-being, the public passes quickly from excited interest to indifference. It is only a few years since everybody was reading about the wonderful cures said to have been effected through Dr. Abrams' "magic box." Eager as most people are to read about cures, however, they are really excited about cures only while they are novelties.

The Abrams' box, I imagine, has by this time vanished from the public memory to such an extent that very few people could tell you whether the claims made on its behalf were justified or not. Ordinary people simply ceased to care and have forgotten.

It is the same with Coue. For a year or two his faithcures were the talk of the world. The cures themselves may still be going on, but the public seems to be no longer interested in them or even in the question whether the Coue method produces the results claimed for it.

It is no wonder that the returned Englishman discovered that his fellow-countrymen had lost all interest in Joanna Southcott's box and the Hornsey poltergeist. The fickleness of the human race is beyond measuring. Its greed for novelty is as boundless. Even sea serpents and quintuplets pall. This, I think, may be a rather good thing.

## GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"You just feller me in, an' I ain't tellin' you what you're pinched for—gives you time to think up too many excuses!"

## The Story Of—

# A Great Empire's Power

### FACTS ABOUT THE EMPIRE

**BIGGEST** group of countries in the world.  
Area: 13,000,000 square miles.  
Population: 488,000,000.  
Population increase, 1911-1938: 89,000,000.  
Has 20 per cent. of the land surface of the world.  
Contains 22 per cent. of the world's population.  
Controls 31 per cent. of the world's shipping.

article. Meanwhile, let us ponder one—that the population of the British Empire has grown in the short space of 25 years by 80,000,000 souls.

If you place this against the statement "the greatest Empire the world has ever known," does not its vastness of its truth awaken in you, as well as a solemn pride, a sense of urgent responsibility?

For the significance of the thing is that to the Empire has been added, in the course of nature, a population as great as the boasted millions of the Third Reich. All parts of the Empire have shared in the increase. South Africa, British Malaya, the Straits Settlements have almost doubled their populations. Canada's has increased from 7,200,000 to 11,120,000. Australia's from 4,445,000 to 6,880,000.

INDIA, "held" by about 50,000 troops, has increased hers from 302,000,000 to 336,110,000.

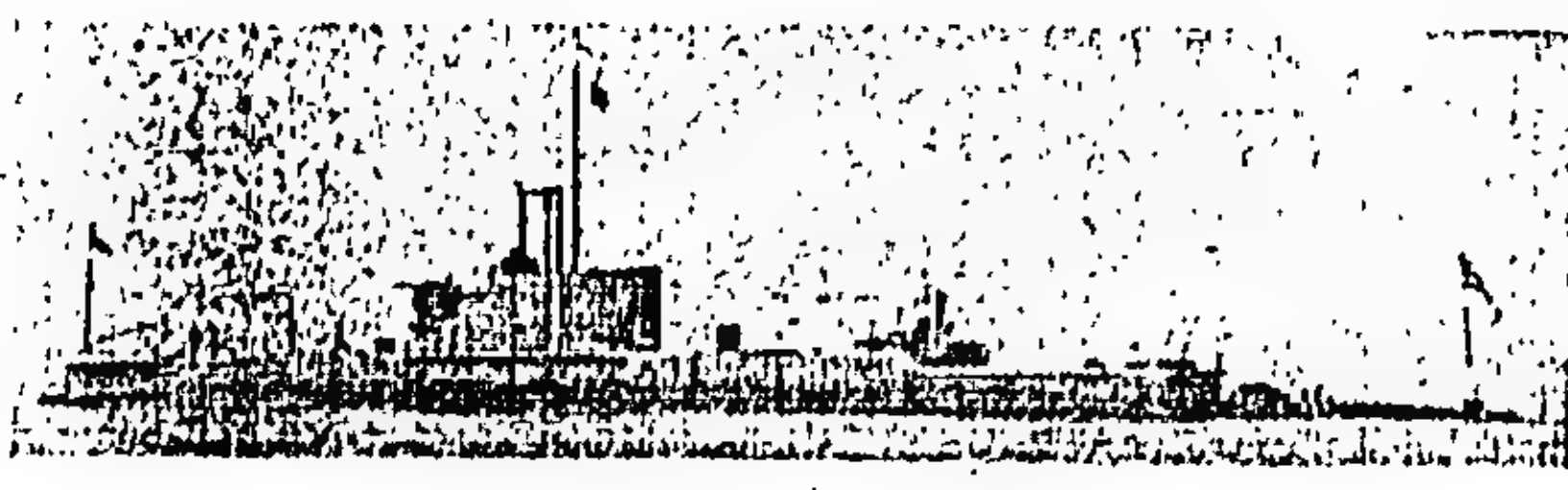
With its pressure on the economic resources of the Empire, and its tax on the gigantic administrative machinery, this increase has created problems which only a race skilled in government could face unflinchingly. We have faced them, and if we have not solved them all, we have at least addressed ourselves to them with an energy and wisdom born of centuries of experience. Indeed, the smoothness with which the Empire has taken all these problems in its stride is sufficient proof of the vitality of its whole system of government, which is here democratic, there necessarily autocratic in the interests of the natives themselves.

The achievements of the British in India alone, culminating in the great federal scheme of self-government embodied in the India Bill, challenges comparison with those of any other race from the beginning of time. Besides it the conquests and administrative successes of the ancient Roman Empire seem no more than the work of a county council. And if we needed another example from India, one that typifies the practical genius of the Imperial genius of the British race expresses itself, it is the Lloyd Barrage across the Indus. This noble and imperishable work of statecraft and engineering, the greatest in the world, will in time fertilize a region as big as the entire cultivated area of Japan.

WHEAT crops will be quadrupled, rice doubled. Over 1,000,000 more acres will grow cotton, and the crop will be tripled. At a cost of 218,000,000 the scheme employed for nearly six years 40,000 men, and two.

PLEASE TURN TO Page 5.

## Shocking British Submarine Disaster



H.M. SUBMARINE OXLEY

H.M. Vessel Blows Up: Only 2 Survivors

## 53 DIE IN H. M. SUB. EXPLOSION

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Nov. 8 (UP).—The Admiralty announces that four officers and 49 men have been killed aboard H.M.S. Oxley, the 1,872-ton submarine which was presented to the Royal Navy in 1931 by the Australian Commonwealth.

The disaster has been hushed up by the Admiralty, and occurred "several weeks ago."

It is understood that there were only two survivors of the entire complement aboard the lost submarine.

Among the casualties are Lieutenant R. P. Coppinger, Lieut. F. K. Manley, Sub. Lt. W. H. Palmer, and Warrant Engineer R. W. C. Robertson.

Lieut. Coppinger was well known in Hongkong where, until early this year, he was attached to H.M. submarine Regent.

A notice of his obituary, which stated that he had died "on War Service," was published as an advertisement in Hongkong papers on November 1.

Lt. Coppinger, who was 29 years of age, is survived by his widow, Mrs. Nancy Coppinger, who was also well known in the Colony. He was the only son of Rear-Admiral R. H. Coppinger, R.N.

**Accidental Explosion**  
Confirming the destruction of the submarine, Mr. Winston Churchill announced in the House of Commons that the vessel was destroyed by an accidental explosion.

"The destruction occurred in circumstances which made publication inadvisable at the time," he said. Lord Chatham, Minister for Co-ordination of Defence, revealed in the House of Lords to-day that additional protective measures have been installed at Scapa Flow to prevent a repetition of the entry of German U-boats.

**Built For Australia**  
The Oxley was launched in England for the Royal Australian Navy in 1937. With her sister ship, the Otway, she was presented to the Imperial Government in 1931.

She was equipped with a four inch gun and eight 21-inch torpedo tubes. The two Australian "O" class submarines are similar in many respects to the "O" class vessels on China Station.

By a peculiar coincidence the first British submarine lost in the

# NEW PLAN TO KEEP LEAGUE OF NATIONS ALIVE

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Nov. 8, (UP).—A plan to keep the League of Nations in being throughout the war without holding meetings of the League Council or Assembly is being given favourable consideration in many European capitals.

The plan, if it wins sufficient support, may lead to the postponement of the Council meeting which is tentatively scheduled to be held at Geneva on December 3 and the Assembly meeting on December 4.

Meeting May Be Dangerous

Many members, while desiring to keep the League alive, fear that a meeting under present circumstances might prove so dangerous as to destroy the League. Switzerland, in the first place, does not relish an international gathering, including the Allies, on Swiss soil. Other neutrals, including the Scandinavian countries, fear that their association with the British and French at Geneva might involve them in trouble with Germany. The Allies themselves would be involved in a number of embarrassing problems.

The Ghosts Might Walk

In the Assembly, the Soviets with whom the British and French are trying to preserve correct relations might clash with representatives of the exiled Polish Government whom the Allies are sponsoring.

Other ghost nations, Ethiopia, Albania and Czechoslovakia, would probably seek representations.

The Ethiopians and Albanians present a particularly delicate problem because the Allies could not permit them to attend without irritating Italy with whom the Allies are trying to maintain cordial relations.

The League Secretariat wanted the League to meet and vote on the 1940 budget which would keep the Secretariat and various committees going into next year. Now, however, some nations think the budget can be arranged by consultation through diplomatic channels without a meeting. This course is likely to be adopted.

## Afghanistan Conspiracy

Leaders Surrender To Government

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—All ringleaders of the abortive conspiracy, formed early in September, to start a rising in Afghanistan simultaneously at the outbreak of the European war have now surrendered to the Government.

The ringleaders, who are Afghan supporters of ex-King Amanullah, had previously fled from Kabul.

The collapse of their attempt to foment anti-Afghan riots from Tirah, near the Khyber Pass, is regarded as greatly improving the situation in this area.

## AMERICAN DEFENCE MEASURES

More Troops For Hawaii Soon

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (UP).—The Navy Department to-day confirmed the report that a battalion of 700 United States Marines from San Diego will be sent to Hawaii soon. It is understood that one of the four new mobile Marine Defence battalions equipped with anti-aircraft 5-inch guns will leave for Pearl Harbour about February 1.

The Navy Department has given the Todd Johnson Drydock Company of New Orleans a \$201,000 contract for repairing and towing an old dock to the West coast to be later transferred to Pearl Harbour.

Alaska Fortifications

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (UP).—The Alaska Delegate to Congress, Mr. Anthony Dimon, urges that the United States should reply to Russian criticism of Democracy by increasing the Alaskan fortifications.

The Alaskan coast is 54 miles from Soviet territory.

"We would be a bunch of star-spangled fools not to prepare for anything now. If Russia and Japan ever move across 4,000 miles of ocean to crack the strong defenses of Hawaii, but will pick Alaska as a jumping off place to get a foothold in the Western Hemisphere," he declared.

He urged an additional \$50,000,000 to the present \$13,000,000 which the government is spending on Alaskan air bases and coastal defenses.

## U.S. Embargo Of Japan

Views On Manila Petitions

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, (UP).—The Department of State has not yet received the Manila boycott petitions, asking for an embargo against Japan, but officials pointed out that customarily the United States does not give legal sponsorship for boycotts.

They said that there is nothing to prevent private groups from organising boycotts, but they doubted if any official action would be taken here other than an acknowledgement of receipt of the petition.

Regarding an embargo, they pointed out that it is a legislative matter and that there has been some sentiment in Congress, notably by Senator Key Pittman, for the enactment of an embargo on shipments to Japan from any part of the United States including the Philippines.

Deserves Cautious Consideration

Rep. Sol Bloom said he was unable to comment directly on the subject pending detailed study, but said that the whole question of placing an embargo on Japan deserves "cautious consideration," although many in the United States, even the majority, may be sympathetic towards China and favour placing an embargo against Japan.

"We must not throw treaties into discard, or defy the principles of right and justice in our foreign relations."

He said that the United States must set a world example in upholding treaties and being fair in her dealings with other nations.

Senator Pittman was not available for immediate comment.

## HISTORY OF H.K. FINANCE TRACED BY HON. MR. M. K. LO

(Continued from Page 4.)

expenditure of an annual sum of \$320,000 which would be required as administrative charges for the collection of income tax.

Sir, it is my personal conviction that income tax is not suitable for Hongkong, and cannot be equitably administered. That administrative charges will be excessively high; that it will cause untold irritation and inconvenience to the public; and that it will do irreparable harm to the Colony. I am therefore opposed to its introduction.

May I, in conclusion, express the strong hope that Government will find it possible to adopt other alternatives, so as to enable the Colony to make a humble gesture of its loyalty and devotion to the common cause, a contribution which, though insignificant in terms of sterling and of the Imperial expenditure, should be all the more acceptable to the Mother Country because it has been raised by measures which command general approbation?

## CANADA SEEKS WAR LOAN PROFIT

OTTAWA, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Canada is planning a national organisation to carry out a selling campaign to profit the public war loan, details of which are withheld.

However, the loan is reported to carry 3.5 per cent. interest and is likely to be opened with an issue by Government allotting \$250,000,000-\$300,000,000.

## Don't Forget To BUY YOUR POPPY

On Friday Morning

## Army Of 250 Will Sell To-morrow

TO-MORROW a little army of 250 women will spread over the Colony almost at dawn. The trays they bear will carry 25,000 poppies.

The British Legion's Appeal to give and to give generously was never so justified as on the occasion of this year's Poppy Day.

As Poppy Day this year is being observed on November 10 which is not public holiday, most shop girls will not be free to sell flowers. This year's contingent of saleswomen will therefore be mainly young married women.

The decision to observe Poppy Day to-morrow was motivated by the announcement that there would be no official Cenotaph ceremony on November 11 and, consequently, no big concourse of people to the city. It is expected, however, that sentimental interest will draw a gathering to the Cenotaph at 11 a.m. on November 11.

It is at that time, too, that most wreaths will be laid at the Cenotaph, though no official time has been set for the laying of wreaths. The Governor will lay a wreath during the day as will a number of Empire organisations.

How Legion Helps

In view of the work it is doing the British Legion asks but little in its Poppy Day appeal. The Legion's help is sought in a hundred and one hundred and one different forms, all important and all within reason.

Of the miscellany of ex-service men's needs the provision of surgical appliances cost £5,708 in 1938 and dental treatment cost £7,012. Help given during that year in connection with funerals of 1,600 Great War ex-service men whose dependants were in poor circumstances cost £7,015.

An event of particular interest to be associated with to-morrow's observance of Poppy Day is the gala premiere at both the Queen's and Alhambra Theatres at 9.30 p.m. of the film "Nurse Edith Cavell," which will be shown in aid of the British War Organisation Fund.

A benefit more directly associated with Poppy Day will be held on Sunday when the annual football match between the United Services and The Rest will take place on the Jub Ground at 4 p.m.

The Poppy Day organisers in Hongkong are appreciative of the ready co-operation they have so far received from all sections of the community and, particularly of the action of the American community in donating the 25,000 poppies to be sold to-morrow. They also express gratitude to those who have already made voluntary contributions, many of them substantial, to the fund.

Contributions To Date

Contributions to date are as follows:	
Previously acknowledged	\$7,081
Mass Sec. for Kumon Rifles	82
Butterfield & Swire	17
J. Wattle	10
E. Humphrey	25
Hon. Sir Henry Pollock	50
Dr. G. W. Pope	30
Major V. E. Duquesne	25
Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	25
John Manners & Co. Ltd.	50
J. F. Richmond	10
Ernest Kern	25
M. W. Brennan	5
In Memory of H. J. W.	2
H. H. Dye	30
A. Morris	30
Honorary Club of Hongkong	200
Anonymous	20
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Anderson	10
D. D. Forbes	10
D. D. Evans	10
	\$7,660.51

Further donations will be gratefully received by F. G. Maunders, Earl Haig's Fund, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg.

Cheques should be made payable to Thomson & Co., and crossed Poppy Day Fund.

## DUTCH FIRE ON FOREIGN PLANE

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Anti-aircraft guns here opened fire to-day on an unidentified plane.



## NEW WOOLLIES

Made of all wool or pure cashmere in various plain colours and fancy designs, some with and some without sleeves.

Light in weight yet warm, eliminating the cumbersome feeling associated with the thicker garments.

Prices range from \$13.50 to \$35.00

All Less 10% Cash Discount

MACKINTOSH'S LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

## Don't take "care" take A Word of Advice

Don't take "care" take A Word of Advice

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CONVENIENT

## COOK'S TRAVELLERS CHEQUES

TEL. 23201. QUEEN'S BUILDING.

## DRINK EWO PILSNER

In the "Typhoon Bar"



FLORIDA

The Knee Length Stocking That Gives The Best Comfort

REAL SILK

PRICE \$1.20 per pair

Rata

## U.S. Congressman Reveals New Light On Inside Germany

## Little Dissatisfaction Except In Conquered Czechoslovakia

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (UP).—Representative Karl Stefan, insular affairs expert, and descendant of a Polish ruler, reviewing his impression of a three-month tour through Central Europe this summer, said here recently that there were seeds of revolt against Hitler among the non-Germanic subjects of the German Reich.

Rep. Stefan, who was for some years a resident of the Philippines and has travelled throughout the Far East, went through Middle Europe as a one-man Congressional committee to investigate American consular and diplomatic establishments.

Mr. Stefan, himself, is Australian-born, and he speaks the German dialects, Bohemian and other Central European tongues.

**Satisfied But Bewildered**  
He said he had found "that inhabitants of German blood were satisfied with their lot, although somewhat bewildered. He was able to make an unusually intensive study of the people and their reactions because he is not only a native of the region, but bears the name of a distinguished Central European line."

Because he was on an official mission, the Nebraska Congressman had a special pass from the German Geheimnis Staatspolizei, or Gestapo, enabling him to go where foreigners are ordinarily forbidden.

Mr. Stefan was warmly received wherever he went, and spent many weeks in the rural hinterlands, to many of whose inhabitants he had personal letters of introduction from his Nebraska constituents, enabling him to get a broad cross-section to

the political changes sweeping middle Europe.

**Czechoslovakia A Prison Camp**  
"Czechoslovakia, especially Bohemia and Moravia," Stefan said, "is a prison camp. Everyone lives in fear of himself and his neighbour."

"A German general lives in the Czech palace at Prague and presides over the Czech Government. I learned that more than 60,000 Czechs have been taken to Germany to work on the military roads and fortifications," Mr. Stefan continued.

He was impressed by the still, but rebellious spirit of these people. "They seem to be hiding their time," he said. "I was told that there are one million Czech army rifles and other armaments which German authorities have not located. These will come out at the right time, I was told."

**Afraid To Protest**

The Nebraska congressman said he visited German farmers in their homes and spoke with them at social gatherings in hamlets. "The Germans know only one thing, and that is their improved economic status. They cannot forget their hunger and despair of seven years ago, to which they compare their condition now," he said.

"They have sufficient food and clothing now, although it is rough. The business men and smaller in-

dustrialists have lost all their rights, of course, but are afraid to protest." The real rulers of Germany, Mr. Stefan said, are the army. The army decides the general direction of national effort, and constitutes the "ruling class."

There is such a shortage of labour in Germany to-day, he said, that thousands of Bohemians, Italians, and Swiss have been imported to maintain the war industries, the keynote of the national economy.

Many of the farmers are discontented because they cannot get hired hands, but the youth is generally satisfied.

**Little Dissatisfaction**  
Broadly speaking, there is little dissatisfaction among the Germans because the people are "robust," and are discouraged from thinking outside the standard patterns. "They have won something akin to humanity there that we cannot understand. But many people realized what is happening, and the only thing they can think of is migration to the United States."

Mr. Stefan said American consulates were crowded with Europeans wishing to escape, but the quotas had been filled for years in advance.

He praised the United States consular and diplomatic service as "wide-awake, intelligent, and on its toes, more so than any other diplomatic force in Europe."

## "Pilgrim's" Hockey Notes

# EXPERIMENTS WITH CORNER RULE

## Colony Clubs Should Give Trials To New Hockey Suggestion

AT A MEETING of the International Board in 1937, when a discussion ensued on the corner rule, a recommendation went forth to the four British governing bodies that further playing experiments should be undertaken with a view to adopting a practical scheme which would have the main support of the playing community.

Several suggestions were put forward, and the following proposal came from an Indian player:

"As a rule, the penalty hit should be taken ten yards from the post nearest the striker, and it is always found advantageous for the opponents to take the hit from the left."

THE first five players from the left should stand some one or two feet behind the goal-line, prepared for the rush. The centre-half should go slow as to follow and cover his forwards, and see where the ball is received. The left back, goalkeeper and right back, while standing in the goal, should be ready to face the hit. The right-half is to stand stationary, with right-in and right-outside forwards to rush to follow the ball if it escapes the attackers."

### WOMEN'S EXPERIMENT

TO give the attacking team a greater advantage, the system adopted by the All-England Women's Association was this:

On being awarded a corner, the attacking forwards lined the circle, as formerly, and the defence remained behind the "25" line, where the forwards of the defending side were waiting until the corner hit had been taken before moving.

This scheme provided that only six players instead of eleven should be in front of them. But in spite of this interesting experiment, goals proved to be just as scarce as under the existing corner rule.

### MORE FAVOURABLE SUGGESTION

THE chief suggestion, however, that appears to obtain approval is, viz., the ball to be hit from five yards on the goal-line, instead of the present ten yards; all defenders to be on the goal-line outside the further goal-post, with only the goal-keeper in defence of his goal.

### S'hai Rugby Captain Coming To H.K.?

It is rumoured that A. M. Kennedy, who captained Shanghai against Hongkong last year, is being transferred here in the near future. He will be a welcomed addition to the Club's pack, and cause further competition amongst the back row forwards for a place.

It is just possible that the International Hockey Board may give serious consideration to definite experiments being made with the short corner rule in some modified form for the 1939-40 season.

As we now possess an Umpires' Association, I should personally recommend that all Clubs be asked to adopt the last named suggestion as an experiment for the future. I think the present long corner rule should be maintained, but that the short corner rule could reasonably be altered in accordance with the above suggestion.

I recognise to the full that there is a sharp distinction between the major and minor offences committed in the circle that now call for a definite short corner being awarded. It is a matter for careful review, but again, only continual practical experiments by all Clubs in the Colony could eventually determine the advantages or disadvantages of this suggested reform.

## KAI TAK RUGBY DEBUT



Bringing him down. An incident in the Kai Tak-Police rugby match played yesterday, and won by the latter by three points to nil.—Ming Yuen.

## Police Win By Last Minute Try

(By "Fly-half")

IN A GAME which lacked many of the finer points of rugby, and in which lack of rudimentary knowledge was somewhat obvious, the Police defeated the newly-formed Kai Tak team by the narrow margin of three points—a try scored by Dempsey, who backed up well to take a pass from Taylor, who, when challenged a yard from the line, passed out to the forward to score.

Several games have been played at the Police ground, and although all have been in the nature of try-outs, it is not time proper posts were erected? Only soccer goalposts are provided, with the result that kicks are not taken and this rules out the granting of penalty kicks, a method of scoring which time and again is the deciding factor in the game, as witness the match between the Club and Royal Engineers.

Heath, who generally plays among the back-row forwards, was yesterday featured at inside three to Taylor, who moved into the centre where he was far more use to his side.

In Hongkong, where there is, at present, a predominance of "funky" tackling by insiders, Taylor should find it easy enough to break through and pave the way for scores. Certainly it is an experiment which is worth a trial.

Wall yesterday was his usual safe self. Dempsey and Cullinan were hard-working forwards. The Kai Tak XV did exceptionally well, and will do better once some of the players get the hang of the game. They all had ball knowledge and only require practice in game to understand the practical side of the rules. Torrey, for instance, an American football player, was inclined to wander into the thick of the battle instead of staying in his place in the three-line. Fowler was given few opportunities and likewise D. H. Stewart, the other wing three.

Reynolds held Stewart well. Wright, at full back, saved his team time and again, and was the best back on view. The halves, Bedell and Wakefield require more practice together. Fit. Lt. Taylor and Hynes were the outstanding forwards for the airmen, with Bennett hooking well.

T. S. Riddell refereed and the teams were:

Police—Leslie, Reynolds, Jackson, H. W. E. Heath and D. H. Taylor; Wakefield, Bedell, Wheeler, Beattie, Jones; Cullinan, Jenner, Morrison, Dempsey and Lewis.

Kai Tak—P. O. Wright; George Fowler, Torrey, Fit. Lt. Wright and D. H. Stewart; Bennett, Stockholm; Hynes, Forbes; Gash, Fit. Lt. Taylor and Gals.

Club 9 R. Engineers 8

CLUB "A" turned out three players who have played for the 1st XV in Walkden, Taylor and Needham. Owing to the absence of Rutherford, Taylor was called on and played at full back, with Walkden moving up to forward.

The Engineers played 2/Lt. Cuthbertson, of the Royal Scots, who has been out of the game this season suffering from Hongkong fever. He played a bustling game and did not appear to be out of training. Although not playing this week-end, he will probably have another game next Wednesday in order to ensure fitness, and will turn out the Saturday following. He was a valuable asset for his side in the line-outs yesterday evening and was always to the fore in following up.

The main feature of the game was the forceful running of Carruthers of the Club, who met very little opposition from Waite. The latter tried hard and was useful in defence. His feeble attempts to bring down Carruthers were anything but what is expected of a player who makes his place in a United Services side.

Without Rutherford at scrum-half, Club's attack was considerably hindered as neither Deane (first half) nor Bedford (second half) got the ball out quick enough to allow Carruthers sufficient time to get rid of the ball before being tackled. Carruthers hooked well for the Club, gaining possession for his side in the set scrum seven times out of ten. Hinderance of the ball in the second and back rows might somewhat be Continued at foot of previous column.

### Racing

### S'hai Champions Won By White Parade

SHANGHAI, Nov. 8 (UP).—Mr. A. V. White's White Parade, well-known performer on a muddy track, sloshed through the heaviest track in years after a furious down-pour and covered the course under water-to-day to win the Champions Race and Shafores Cup.

Alex White, youthful local lad, piloted White Parade to one and a half length victory over Mr. A. S. Henchman's Bagshot, with Jim Feteriunt in the saddle, while Mr. Eric Moller's Joylight, hottest favourite, with Ralph "Boogie" Moller as jockey, was placed third three lengths behind.

White Parade's time for the 1 1/4 mile course was two minutes 44 1/2 seconds.

Ticket No. 13337 won the first prize in the sweeps held in connection with the Champions. The first prize amounted to slightly over 130,000 yuan. The second prize in the sweeps was won by ticket No. 43555 and the third prize by ticket No. 14076.

### Golf Meeting

### Revision Of Handicaps

### Women's Suggestion Vetted By L.G.U.

Replying to a suggestion from Hongkong that the women's golf handicaps be revised annually on July 1 instead of January 1, the Secretary of the L.G.U. has stated that the change was not permissible. The suggestion was put forward in Hongkong last winter, when the Hongkong Women's Secretary wrote pointing out that the majority of the big competitions here were played between October and April.

The Union's adverse reply was made known by Mrs. R. E. Lindsell at the annual meeting of the women's section of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club held yesterday at the Helena May Institute.

Reviewing the past season's activities, Mrs. Lindsell said (in part): "The number of playing members has again increased and competitions at Fanling were well supported, particularly the new knockout competition for the Glover Cup."

Presented by Mrs. Glover before she left, to be played for at Happy Valley between April and July. The three days spring meeting at Fanling was a great success in spite of very heavy rain on the final day, and the medal and cup competitions at Deep Water Bay during the summer were most popular and produced record entries. We also had a successful one-day autumn meeting at Deep Water Bay in September.

REVISOR HANDICAPS A QUERY was raised last winter about the revising and reducing of handicaps during a competition, and our secretary wrote for advice on the matter to the Secretary of the Ladies' Golf Union. She suggested that as nearly all our big competitions were played between October and March, the annual revision of handicaps should be made on July 1 instead of on the official date, January 1. A reply, however, was received, stating that this change was not permissible and the Committee thereupon made the following decision.—That throughout a competition every competitor should play on the handicap she held at the time of the draw.

blamed for the late passes by the men at the base of the hill.

NOUICH at scrum-half for the Engineers, tried exceedingly hard with considerable success. His try, resulting from a scrum five on the Club line, was well taken, for in doing so he cleverly dummed Van Leeuwen and Taylor who both went for Waite, who came round on the blind side in support.

Scorers for the Engineers were Nouich, a try which was converted by Pike. The latter kicked a penalty goal to complete his side's score. Van Leeuwen scored Club's first try well out and Burford failed with the kick. Then Butcher and Carruthers by inter-passing, took the ball from their own half to within ten yards of the Army line, where the ball was transferred to Needham, who carried over a touch down nearer the corner flag than the posts. Castleton failed with the kick. Club's winning score was the result of a glorious kick taken by Castleton from about ten yards of the centre and a little to the side of the posts.

Club-Police XV

Although the above team for Saturday against the United Services is not at hand, it is understood that owing to Volunteer camps, many Club players will not be available. It will probably be on the following lines:

Wally Taylor, Ray, Eldon, down Stewart, Carruthers and Henderson; Walkden, Castleton, Beattie, Peers, Cullinan, Taylor, Dempsey and Godfrey.

Peers will not be playing, however, and Morrison, of the Police, should be next choice.

"Soothing as an Old Time Melody"

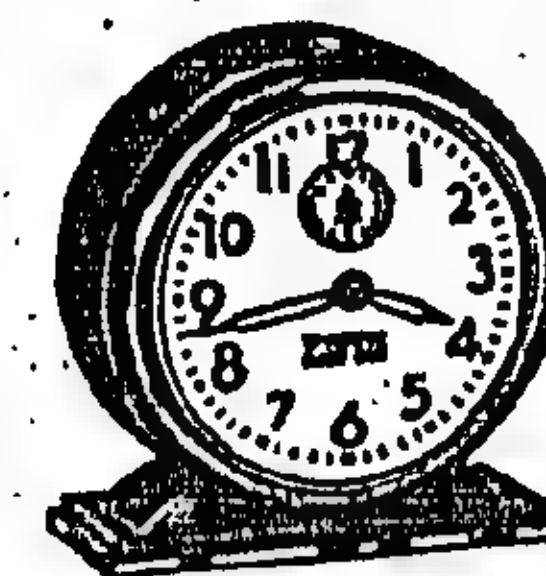
# Spinet Ovals



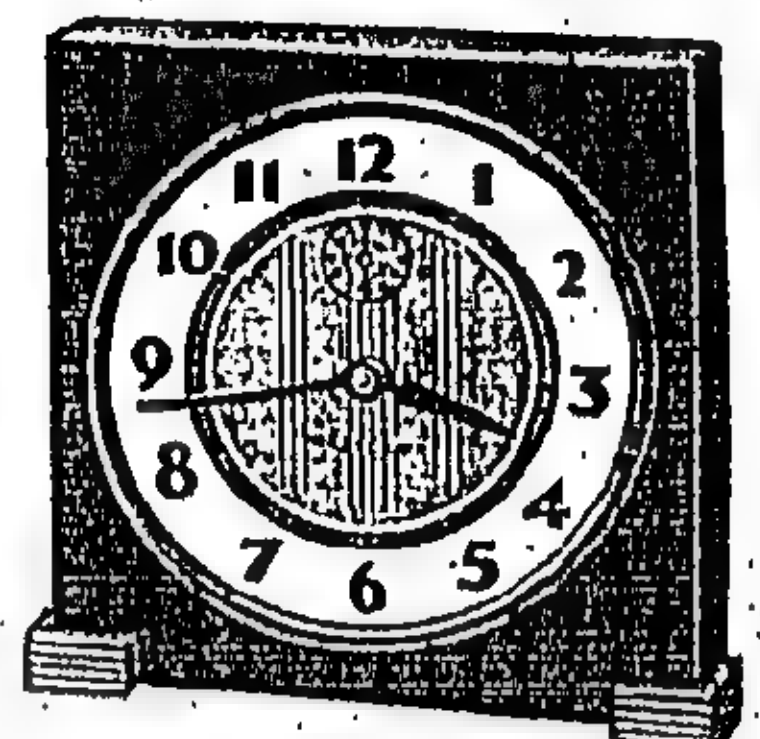
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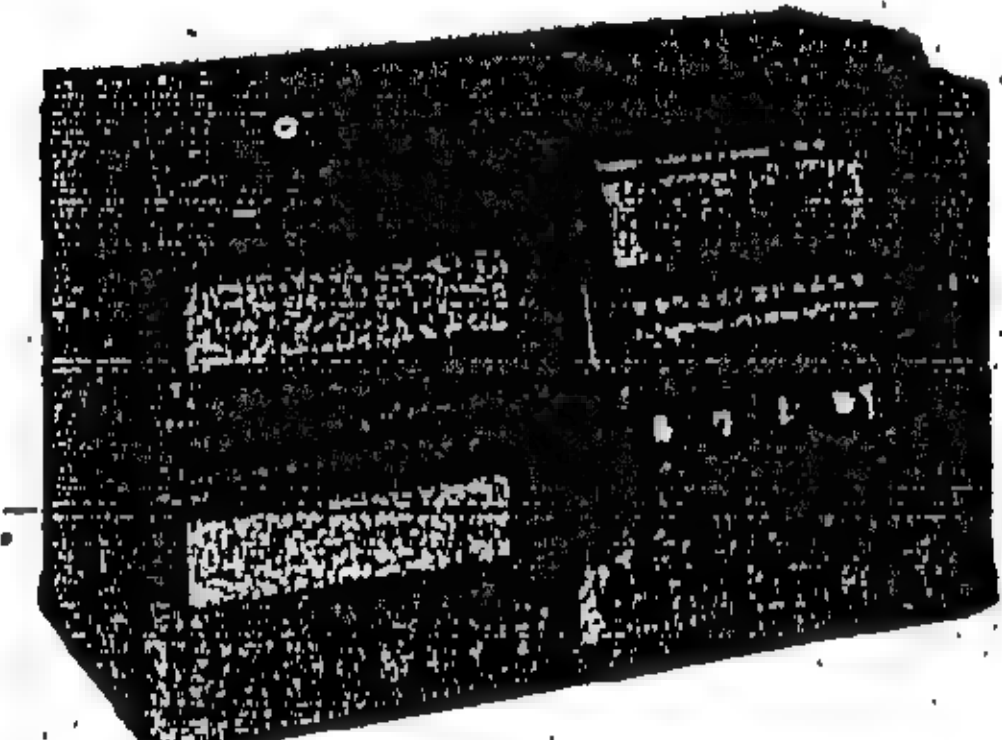
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# NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

## Britain Considers Royalty's Scheme for Peace PLAN FOR MEDIATION BY BELGIUM, HOLLAND

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—Mr. Clement R. Attlee, the Labour Opposition Leader, asked Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons to-day if he had any statement to make with regard to the communication from King Leopold and Queen Wilhelmina.

The Prime Minister stated: "The communication is receiving the careful consideration of His Majesty's Government. I am not in a position to make any statement upon it to-day."

Mr. Chamberlain's statement was received with cries of "Hear, Hear!"

### Oslo Powers Meet

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—The meeting of the Oslo Powers concluded to-day.

No communication was issued.

It is stated that technical questions of interest to neutral powers have been discussed.

### London Comment

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—A special commentary issued to-day makes reference to the Belgio-Dutch peace move.

The following are extracts from the "Times" editorial on the subject.

"Our minimum terms are stereotyped in the Premier's words 'our purpose is well known.'"

"It is to redeem Europe from the perpetual and recurring fear of German aggression and to enable the peoples of Europe to preserve their independence and liberties."

"It is necessary to add that we are pledged not to treat for peace without participation by the Government of Holland."

"It is no reflection on the disinterested character of the Queen and King's desire for peace to surmise that the moment chosen may have some connection with current rumours of the danger to the neutrality of their countries."

### Ominous Accusations

"Each is ominously accused by German propaganda of unneutral conduct, the one in tolerating a free press which dares to criticise German policy, and the other in acquiescing in the exercise by Britain of blockade rights allowed by international law."

"Observing the fate of other small countries on German borders, they can scarcely help wondering with foreboding what these charges portend."

The special commentary adds that the German threat of an invasion of Holland in perhaps the most direct of the joint peace proposals from the King of the Belgians and the Queen of Holland.

Dutch flooding would be a considerable, but not an insurmountable obstacle to a rapid German advance which would entail the occupation of positions with shorter lines of attack upon Britain.

Peace Move "Torpedoed"

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—German officials stated to-night that the Dutch-Belgian peace move have been "spontaneously torpedoed" by Lord Halifax's speech last night.

Brief extracts from the speech were published in German newspapers, accompanied by violent attacks, on often directed against Lord Halifax's person as his words.

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And You'll Feel Young—Look Young  
Nothing ages man or woman more than active caused through bad kidney action. This makes you suffer from getting up at night, burning, itching, nervousness, dizziness, rheumatism, backache, leg pains, cramps under eyes, swollen ankles, loss of appetite, fatigue, etc. because kidneys which should filter blood fail to do so, and poisons, acids, etc. are allowed to build up in the system. Cystex is the only medicine that cleanses the kidneys and restores them to normal action. It is a complete and complete well. From any chemist or druggist. Put you right or money back. Act Now! In 10 days you will feel better and be completely well. . . Cystex

Dutch journalists seeking the reaction to Queen Wilhelmina's new move were told that the discouraging reception in London and Paris "leaves little hope of success."

### Nazi Procrastination

The Nazis are clearly reserving their formal reply until they had had time to blame the democracies for the failure of the move.

The fact that Lord Halifax spoke only two hours after the Dutch-Belgian communication was issued is already being cited as another proof of "Britain's ruthless determination to continue the war at all costs."

### Halifax Speech No Reply

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—It is officially announced that the German Foreign Office had suggested that Lord Halifax's broadcast last night was to be regarded as a reply to the telegram from Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold to the King, published in London two hours earlier.

Lord Halifax, of course, had prepared his speech without any knowledge of such an offer of mediation, as Mr. Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons, was receiving the careful consideration of the Government.

### Appeals Rejected?

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"  
BERLIN, Nov. 8 (UP).—Authoritative information which was made available to the foreign press says that as a result of their pact, both London and Paris have rejected the Belgium-Dutch peace initiative.

"There can be no great prospects for its success," the information said, and added: "the tolerant acceptance by certain neutral states of the attack by the British armed forces only encourage London in its stubbornness. This, it is stated here, should give these neutral countries reason for thought."

### No Official Reaction

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"  
THE HAGUE, Nov. 8 (UP).—Only preliminary reactions to the Belgio-Dutch peace efforts have so far been received and they offer no possibility of weighing the chances for their success, especially as no official reaction has been received.

Government circles hope that widespread discussions may commence, thus causing a slowly growing interest.

Well-informed quarters to-day assured the "United Press" that the peace offer is merely a "verbal de co" caused through worry over the world situation in general, especially for the Dutch and Belgian nations in the midst of Europe's battlefields.

The same sources emphatically declared that no threat has been uttered by any party against Belgium and, presumably not against Belgium and Queen Wilhelmina, would be the last person to have so noble a gesture inspired by fear.

M. Spaak Receives Envoys

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"  
BRUSSELS, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—M. Spaak, the Belgian Foreign Minister, received the Dutch, Danish and Polish ministers this morning.

The topics discussed are not revealed.

### Premier To Reply

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"  
LONDON, Nov. 8 (UP).—Mr. Chamberlain is expected to reply to the Belgio-Dutch peace appeal in a speech at the Lord Mayor's Luncheon at the Mansion House on Thursday, which will replace his usual weekly statement in the House of Commons.

While expressing Britain's appreciation of the Sovereigns' intentions, he is expected to make it clear that the Nazis cannot have peace on easy terms.

The British Cabinet has considered the appeal and has agreed to consult with the French and Poles since the Anglo-Polish pact provides that no separate armistice may be concluded.

### Peace Plan Endorsed

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"  
THE HAGUE, Nov. 8 (UP).—It is officially announced that telegrams have been received from the Kings of Norway, Denmark and Sweden and the President of Finland endorsing the peace initiative proposed by Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold.

Ministers Resign

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—The Congress Ministry of the Central Provinces have now resigned. They are the seventh to do so in protest at the Viceroy's statement on British plans for India.



## TWILIGHT SHIP LAUNCHING

THE NEW Norwegian motorship Hermelin, which was launched at the Kowloon Docks yesterday. The christening ceremony was performed by Mrs. B. Ovrum-Andersen, wife of the Manager of Messrs. Thorson & Co., Ltd. The new steamer is of 1,500 tons, and has passenger accommodation for ten people.

## London Newspaper Peer Sued By Royal Employee

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—An account of a newspaper campaign in favour of a revision of the Treaty of Trianon and negotiations with Hitler, the ex-Crown Prince and others was given in the hearing which began to-day in a High Court action by Princess Stefanie Hohenlohe for damages for breach of contract against Viscount Rothermere, the proprietor of the "Daily Mail" and other papers.

Mr. Gilbert Beyfus, counsel for the Princess, stated that the action was brought primarily to vindicate the Princess's reputation and expose certain libels in the French, German and Viennese press.

The Princess first met Lord Rothermere socially about 13 years ago. One day she suggested he should start a campaign to inform the British public of Hungary's wrongs.

Famous Article Recalled

Lord Rothermere accepted the suggestion and in June, 1927, an article appeared in the "Daily Mail" entitled "Hungary's Place in the Sun," which became so famous in Hungary that its anniversary had been celebrated ever since.

Mr. Beyfus declared that Lord Rothermere became known as the "Little Father of Hungary" and nearly every town in Hungary, including the capital, an avenue square or park named Rothermere.

In 1932 Lord Rothermere proposed that the princess should become his personal foreign political representative, saying that he had decided to work for the restoration of the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg dynasties.

He offered her £5,000 and expenses.

Ambassadors For Rothermere

Mr. Beyfus added that the Princess accepted the position and thereupon acted as ambassador for Lord Rothermere, who later corresponded with the ex-Kaiser, the ex-Crown Prince, Hitler, the Hungarian Regent and the Prime Minister of Hungary.

The princess visited the ex-Kaiser and advised Lord Rothermere not to have further dealings with him, but to negotiate with the ex-Crown Prince, who was then in Potsdam.

When Lord Rothermere went to Germany he promised the ex-Crown Prince to do his best to support the restoration of the Hohenzollern throne in Germany.

At a later period a number of articles appeared in foreign newspapers according to the Princess's promise on behalf of Lord Rothermere, who advised her to ignore them.

Just before Hitler became Vice-Chancellor she obtained a letter from the ex-Crown Prince explaining his views with regard to the political situation.

Paid £46,000 in 5½ Years

In June 1933 the princess saw Hitler at Lord Rothermere's suggestion, and in the following year she obtained from Hitler an invitation to Lord Rothermere to visit him in Berlin.



LORD ROTHERMERE

### WESTERN FRONT

## BIG NAZI AIR RAIDS

Attacks Repulsed Over France

PARIS, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—The Germans have sent a great number of planes on reconnaissance into the interior of France.

The Allies replied by dispatching several reconnaissance patrols into the interior of Germany.

On land there have been three German raids of some importance, in addition to the usual activity in No Man's Land.

In each case, the attackers were repulsed.

"Usual Activity"

PARIS, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—A communiqué states that there was the usual activity at the front.

Enormous Reserve

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—The general and strategic position of the war was outlined by Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, the War Minister, at a private joint meeting of the Conservative Private Members' Committee and the Army Committee.

The War Minister emphasised that in addition to the considerable forces already in France, there existed an enormous reserve at home and a largely augmented reserve in the Middle East and troops in India.

Mr. Hore-Belisha also referred to the garrisoning of overseas stations by an increasing proportion of local troops, and added: "32 divisions in the limit of our land and sea and air looking forward to the arrival of Dominion contingents."



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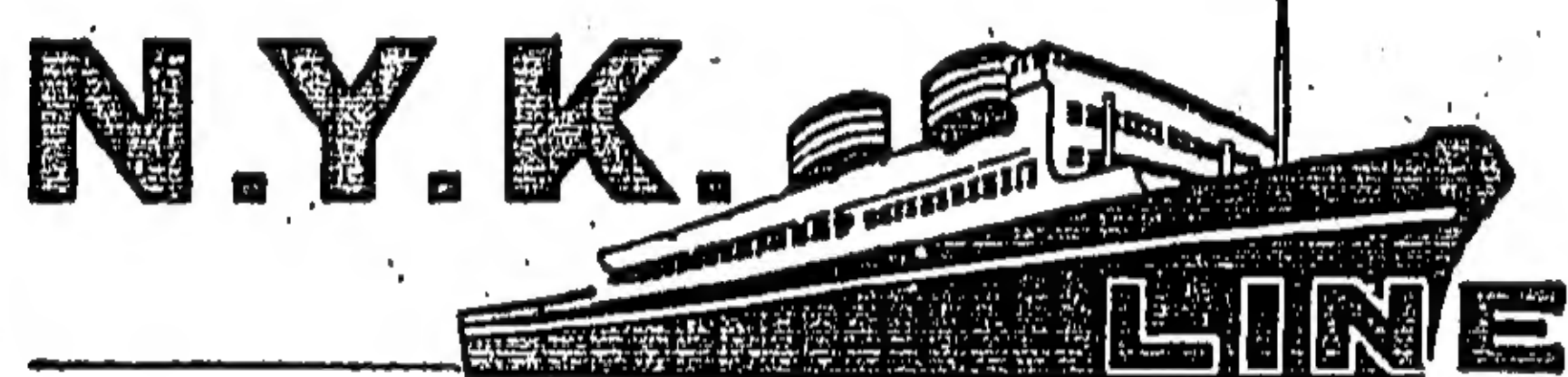
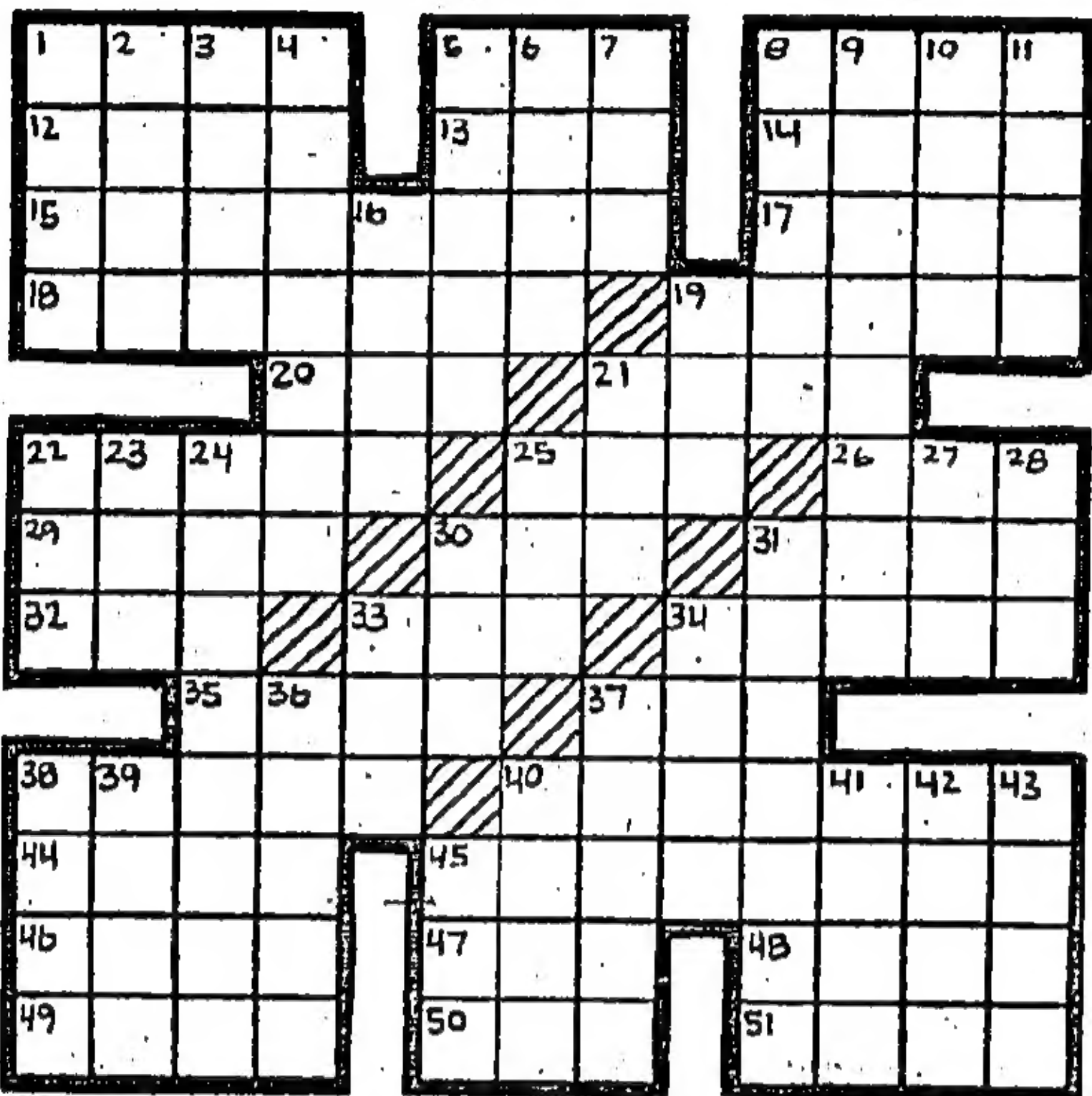


## Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

**ACROSS**  
1—Measure circumference  
2—Feline  
3—Cook over  
4—Small  
5—Young brew  
6—Manufactured  
7—Former Arkansas Senator  
8—Man's name (poem)  
9—Laid up  
10—Particular  
11—Belonging to Emily  
12—Pain  
13—Writing medium  
14—Deposit of metal  
15—Shore sleep  
16—Cure  
17—Crane to live  
18—Measure  
19—Greek letter  
20—Good friend (tool)  
21—Tiled part  
22—Sharp bill  
23—Wide swale  
24—Acquisition  
25—Large food fish  
26—Non-permanently  
27—Officer  
28—Person  
29—Iteration

**DOWN**  
1—Pierce with horns  
2—Worshiped status  
3—Type of glass  
4—Three-legged stands  
5—Holds  
6—Lily plant  
7—English coal weight  
8—Friedrich's candle  
9—Date in 1920  
10—Died over  
11—Name's name  
12—Cape  
13—Frozen water  
14—Kiss  
15—That girl  
16—Play to tennis  
17—Eye-singer  
18—Lubricate  
19—Took food  
20—Foot  
21—Daniel  
22—Reflex  
23—Favorite  
24—Cleaning medium  
25—Get rid of  
26—Integer  
27—Smaller division  
28—In slum, sliver  
29—Tapering figure  
30—Hold tightly  
31—Comfort  
32—Snow vehicle  
33—Folding couch



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VIA SINGAPORE and SHENZHEN  
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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN and WAY PORTS  
**AUSTRALIA** ..... **END OF NOVEMBER**  
VIA MANILA and WAY PORTS

**BOMBAY** ..... **THIS WEEK**  
VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO  
**CALCUTTA** ..... **THIS WEEK**  
VIA SINGAPORE and WAY PORTS

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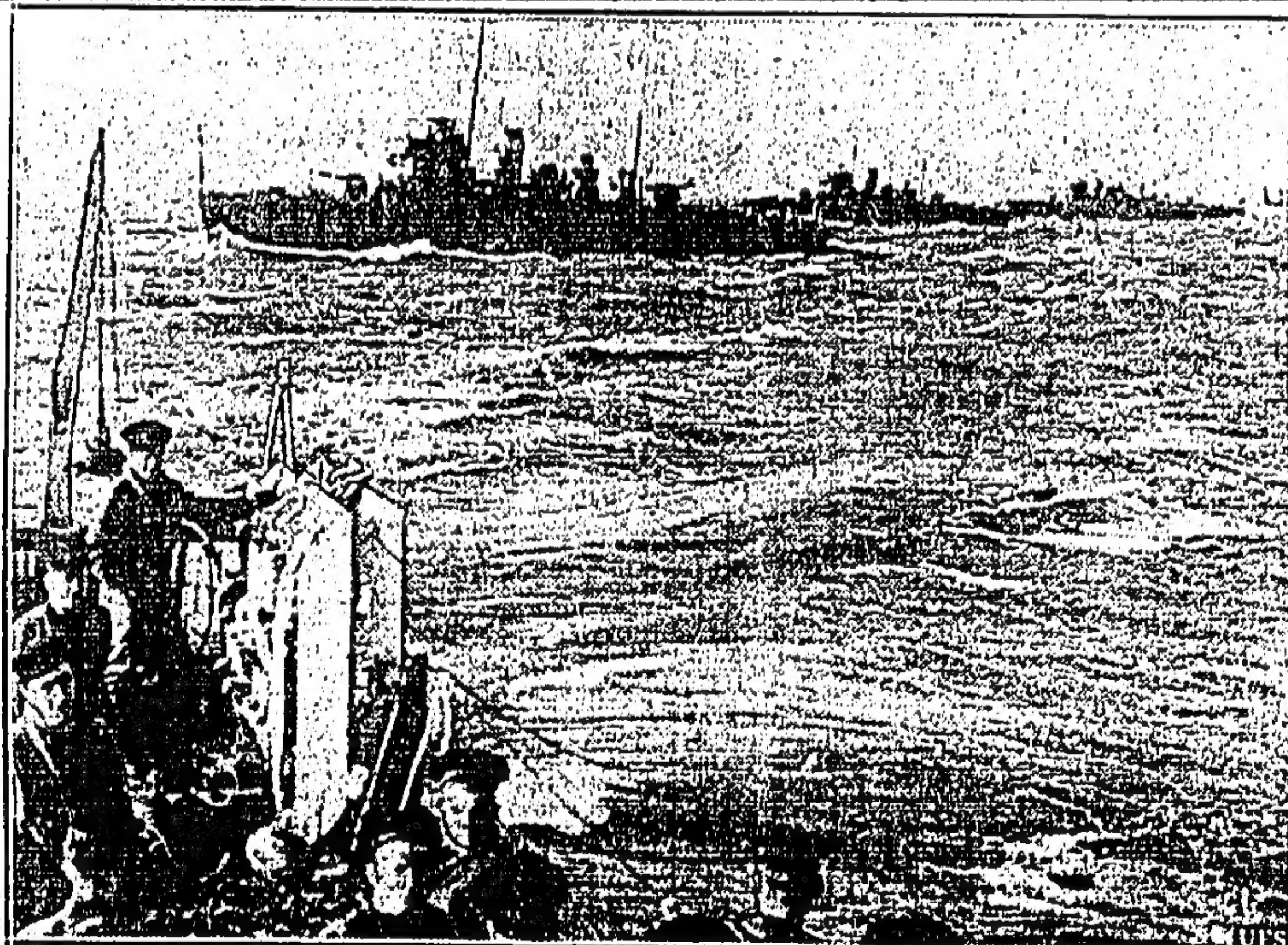
# PHOTO NEWS



British Tommies headed for a troopship, somewhere in England. Here they furnish their own music—an impromptu band—as they swing along on the journey to the Western Front.



French troops became known as Poilus because of their long hair. But these French soldiers on the Western Front are taking time off to get trimmed in a field barber shop. Picture was passed by French censor and sent to America.

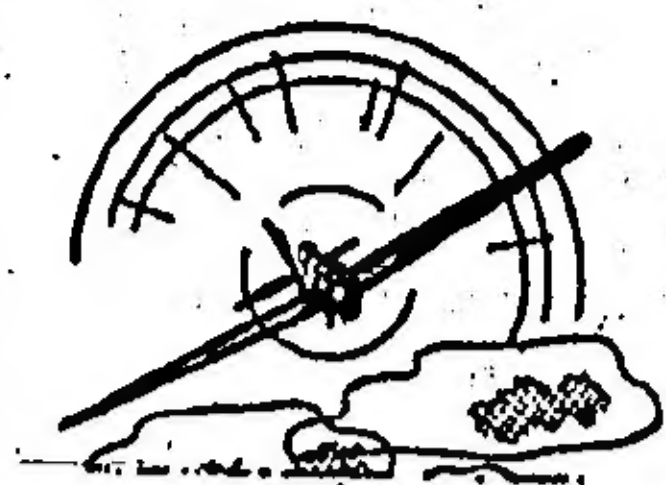


Nazi plant mines in the North Sea and the British take them up. Here are British mine-sweepers in "sweeping formation," as they clear an area of the deadly explosives. After operation, area is marked by buoys, to indicate it is free of mines.



This picture, passed by British censor, shows killed troops, somewhere in England, about to entrain for a Channel port, and Western Front.

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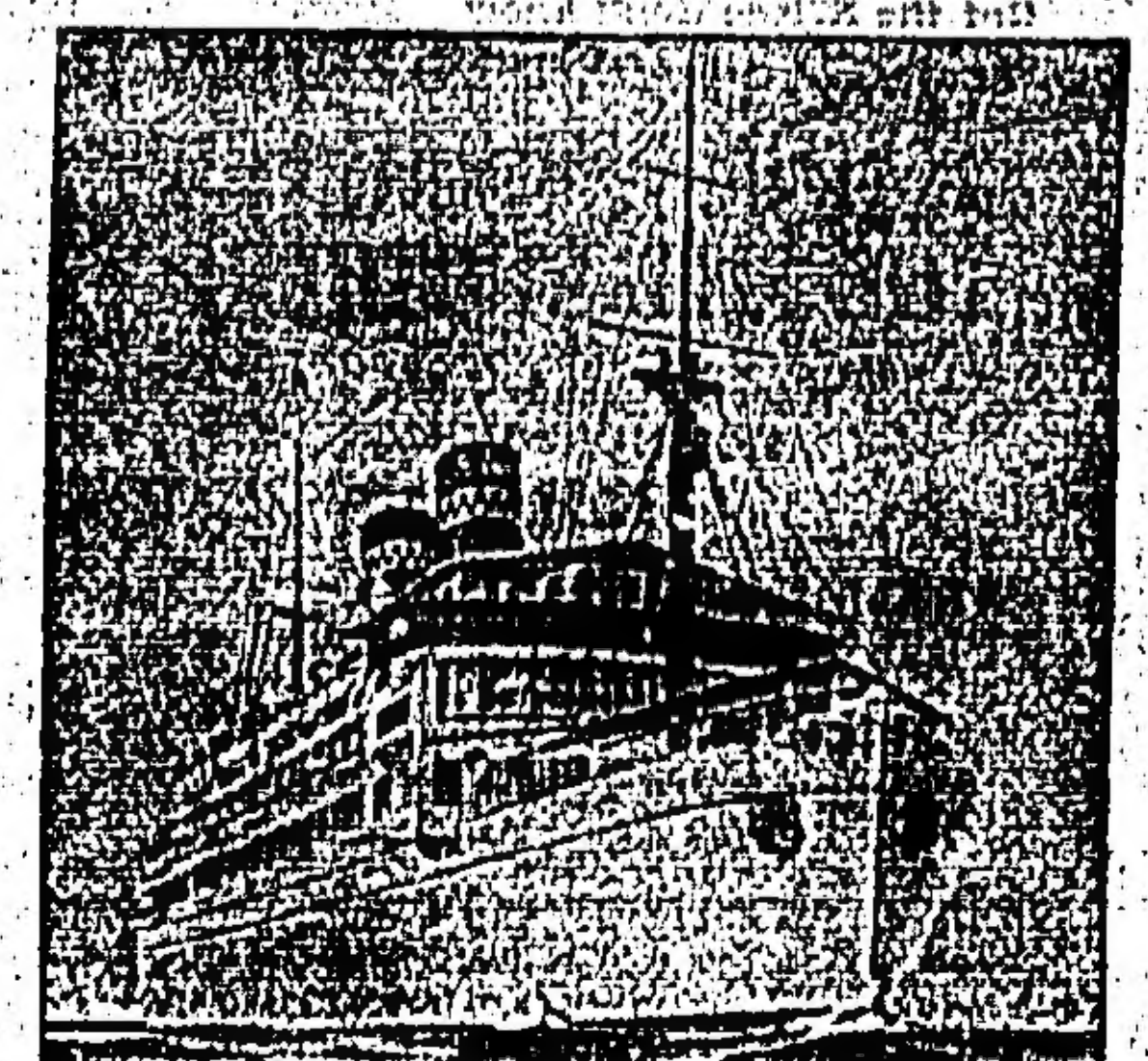
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## MILITARY LANDS

### Hongkong Recovery Scheme Postponed

The scheme whereby the Hongkong Government was to recover certain military lands on the island, including the Murray Barracks, the Murray Parade Ground and some of the adjoining land has been indefinitely postponed, it was learned at the Colonial Secretariat yesterday.

It is understood that the outbreak of war in Europe is the reason for the postponement and that the scheme will probably be held in abeyance until the termination of hostilities.

The idea of the reposssession was to facilitate much needed city improvements and relieve congestion in the business area on the one hand while allowing the barracks to be moved to a location more favourably situated for the troops. The deal was transacted in complete agreement between the Colonial Government and the War Office on terms considerably more favourable to ratepayers than under the old Ordinance award of 1924.

One suggestion in connection with the scheme was that the new City Hall should be erected on the Murray Barracks site. With the shelving of the plan, a suggestion has been made for a temporary City Hall at a suitable site can be found. One suggested site is St. John's Place, opposite the Peak Tram station.

## New Zealand War Pledge

### To Use All Resources In Common Cause

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—Reaffirmation that New Zealand would bring the utmost of her resources to the common cause was made by Mr. Peter Fraser, the New Zealand representative to the conference of Empire Ministers in London, in his broadcast to-day.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Fraser expressed the hope that the representatives of the Commonwealth would examine the possibility of formulating terms on which at some stage peace could be firmly secured and honourably based.

### No Sign Of Weakness

The Commonwealth was in such a strong position that even the wilfully blind could not interpret them as a sign of weakness.

## LATE NEWS

### WHY EVICTION BILL WAS HELD

The mystery of the missing Ordinance has been cleared up.

In Legislative Council this afternoon, the Hon. Mr. M. L. Lo asked the Colonial Secretary to explain the delay in implementing the report of a special committee on the subject of the Prevention of Eviction Amendment Ordinance, which passed its first reading in Council and then on September 10 disappeared.

Government stated on September 10 that the Bill would be taken for its second reading at the next Council meeting.

Explaining the withdrawal of the Bill, the Colonial Secretary said in Council this afternoon that Government had come to the conclusion that some of the provisions were contrary to the Ordinance of the persons whom the Ordinance was chiefly designed to protect.

"The decision which Government came to does not involve the total abandonment of the Bill, which contains other provisions of a useful and helpful nature," Hon. Mr. N. L. Smith said this afternoon.

"Careful consideration of the effect of these provisions has, however, had to be postponed while other legislative problems arising from the outbreak of war are being dealt with."

### Passengers And Crew Safe

The Imperial Airways plane Dardanus was forced down by a Japanese military plane over Welchow Island, according to a "Domel" message from Canton, which adds that the passengers and crew are safe.

The Japanese claim that the machine was forced down because it was flying over a proscribed area and at an altitude lower than that fixed by arrangement with the Japanese military authorities.

The Dardanus flew over Welchow Island about 9.30 yesterday morning, the area, so the Japanese claim, being prohibited to foreign planes.

A Japanese naval plane gave chase and fired at the Dardanus, forcing the machine to descend.

Japanese authorities, says "Domel" hold the Imperial Airways plane at fault for the incident.

### OPIUM ABOARD NAZI SHIP

LOURENCO MARQUES, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—According to reliable information, the German steamer Uhenfels was carrying a cargo of opium valued at £240,000 when she left here on October 10.

It is suggested that it may be intended to contact a submarine in the Atlantic, which would take the opium to Germany.

### WAR MATERIALS FROM CANADA

OTTAWA, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—Aircraft, anti-submarine boats, ammunition and gun barrels will form the basis of the first orders to be placed with Canada by the British Supply Board, announced Lieut-Col. J. H. Greenly to-day.

He added that the volume of business will be heavy.

### \$356,000 ESTATE

Hongkong estate valued at \$356,000 was left by the late Tseung Yee-ink, alias Tseung Kai-yau, alias Tseung Ching, merchant, who died at No. 57 Wing Lok Street, age 61, in May this year.

Probate of the will has been granted to Ko Ho-ning, merchant, and Tseung Wong Choi-ha, single woman.

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WALLY VERNON - HENRY WILCOX  
JOAN WOODBURY - HAROLD HUBER

SATURDAY

An RKO Radio Picture

ANNA NEAGLE

in "NURSE EDITH CAVELL"

**QUEEN'S**

DAILY AT 2.30-5.15-7.20-9.30-TEL 31453

TO-DAY &amp; TO-MORROW

Featuring the girl and boy discovered through Jesse L. Lasky's great radio search for new talent!

**CAREER**  
With ANNE SHIRLEY  
EDWARD ELLIS  
SAMUEL S. HINDS - JANET BEECHER - LEON ERROL  
ALICE EDEN - JOHN ARCHER  
Selected through the nation-wide "Gateway to Hollywood" quest for screen personalities.  
Directed by LEIGH JASON. Produced by ROBERT SISK. Screen Play by Dalton Trumbo. Adaptation by Earl Granell.

ADDED!

LATEST MARCH OF TIME  
"DIXIE — U.S.A."

The first complete story of the New South's fight for its economic birthright.

SATURDAY

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in "NURSE EDITH CAVELL"

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**STAR**

HANKOW ROAD KOWLOON TEL. 57795

TO-DAY &amp; TO-MORROW

Charlie's in the money...and out of luck!

**"SUDDEN MONEY"**  
CHARLIE RUGGLES  
MARJORIE RAMBEAU - Charley Grapewin  
Dorothy Crawford - Billy Lee - Evelyn Keyes  
A Paramount Picture - Directed by Mark Glantz

SATURDAY

United Artists Picture

"HURRICANE"

Dorothy Lamour - Jon Hall

TAKE ANY TRAM or HAPPY VALLEY BUS.

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An Exciting and Fast Moving Murder Story!

MURDER AT MIDNIGHT IN MANHATTAN  
... with the same man murdered twice!

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MICHAEL WHALEN - JEAN ROGERS - CHICK CHANDLER  
ROBERT KELLARD - JOAN WOODBURY  
HAROLD HUBER - MARC LAWRENCE  
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

Starting SATURDAY!

THE EPIC OF A LAWLESS, EXCITING ERA!

Darryl F. Zanuck's  
Produced by  
**JESSE JAMES**  
Photographed in TECHNICOLOR

TYRONE POWER  
HENRY FONDA  
NANCY KELLY  
RANDOLPH SCOTT  
a cast of thousands  
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M-G-M REVIVAL PARADE  
OF BIG HITS  
AT THE  
**CENTRAL THEATRE**  
STARTING FROM  
NOVEMBER, 9th 1939!



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"SWISS MISS"  
LAUREL & HARDY  
LATEST "NEW AUDIOSCOPICS" with lot of thrills and breath-taking excitement.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY — Nov. 10th-11th  
"MUTINY ON the BOUNTY"  
CLARK GABLE - CHARLES LAUGHTON

SUNDAY & MONDAY — Nov. 12th-13th  
"GOOD EARTH"  
LUISE RAINER - PAUL MUNI

TUESDAY — NOV. 14th  
"DAVID COPPERFIELD"  
CAST OF THOUSANDS

WEDNESDAY — NOV. 15th  
"MARIE ANTOINETTE"  
NORMA SHEARER - T. POWER

